

JPRS 77700

7 April 1981

# South and East Asia Report

No. 988



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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## FRG PRESIDENT ADDRESSES DELHI MEETING

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 8 Mar 81 p 9

[Text] The President of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr. Karl Carstens, today rejected a return to protectionism despite the awareness in his country that in the present difficult world economic situation keeping markets open for manufactures from third world countries posed considerable problems for industrial economies.

Addressing the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce here, Dr. Carstens said a return to protectionism would particularly affect developing countries like India, which already had an internationally competitive industry.

The German President advocated a worldwide change in the traditional trade structures, under which developing countries supplied only raw materials and industrial nations only manufactured goods.

#### Resources Transfer

Dr. Carstens however cautioned that the stability of the world monetary systems and the effectiveness of the competent institutions must remain guaranteed while reforming the world economic order. The surpluses of some oil states could be recycled to third world countries, he suggested.

He made a strong plea for stepping up the real transfer of resources to the third world and suggested that particular attention be paid to countries which neither had any energy sources of their own, nor any competitive industries.

Despite West Germany's difficult budgetary situation, the government had decided to considerably increase development aid. In absolute terms, his country was, together with France, the second largest donor after the U.S. he said.

Pointing out that Indo-German trade now exceeded Rs. 1,000 crores per year, Dr. Carstens said more Indian industrial products were being purchased by the Germans.

German industry was one of India's major partners in the field of technology transfer with 350 effective Indo-German patents and licensing agreements and 125 joint ventures.

He said India should not be content with the achievements so far and should eliminate the insecurity and administrative obstacles that still existed in many cases.

"Capital and technology transfer between our two countries is not a one-way affair. We welcome Indian investors and know-how. It is appreciated that Indian businessmen have been investing in Germany in recent years," he said.

Pointing out that the conditions for further development of Indo-German economic relations were favourable, Dr. Carstens said German industry welcomed the steps taken by India to facilitate co-operation between companies.

"Intensification of industrial co-operation between our two countries will probably open up further opportunities for joint projects in other countries," he said.

#### Aid Examples

India was his country's most important partner in the field of development. Within the scope of this co-operation, his country had provided India with approximately 7,900 million deutsche marks during the last 25 years and the Rourkela steel works and the Madras Institute of Technology were but examples of the numerous projects, he said.

Indo-German co-operation was at all times geared to the aims and priorities of India, Dr. Carstens said. At present, his country concentrated on the energy sector and on projects devoted to agriculture, protection of natural resources and environmental protection.

His country also believed that foreign aid could only contribute part of the capital and manpower needed. The decisive contribution had to be rendered by the people of the aided country themselves, he added.

The Indo-German chamber president, Mr. H. Langer, welcomed the West German President and the chamber vice-president, Mr. Akbar Hydari, proposed a vote of thanks.

CSO: 4220

BONN'S GENSCHER HOLDS DELHI PRESS CONFERENCE

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 6 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, March 5.

Taking a strong position in support of developing countries West Germany said today that it would, in concert with India, pursue the Mexican summit proposal for a fresh initiative in the north-south dialogue. [as published]

Mr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, West German deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said here that his talks with the Indian leaders reflected a high degree of agreement not only in this regard but also in the evaluation of several international political problems including Afghanistan.

Addressing a press conference on the conclusion of his official visit, Mr. Genscher forcefully pleaded for freer access to the goods of developing countries and pointed out dangers of the industrialised countries closing their markets to these.

He also emphasised the importance of the official development assistance by advanced countries to developing countries and defended the West German aid record. [as published] There was also a need for more investments in developing countries, he said. India and his country also agreed on the recycling of funds of the oil producing countries for non-oil producing developing countries.

New Economic Order

Mr. Genscher commended the Brandt commission report on the new economic order. His comments on the proposed Mexican summit indicated that West Germany may have been assured by the new US administration about American participation in the summit.

Mr. Genscher's espousal of the cause of the developing countries made a reporter ask whether the policy of West Germany had changed since the special UN session last year which could not even finalise the modalities of talks on the new developmental strategy. Mr. Genscher evaded the specific query but reiterated his country's commitment to developing countries.

Mr. Genscher, who came to India along with the West German President, Mr. Karl Carstens, will leave for West Germany tomorrow.

Mr. Genscher told the press conference that any protectionist measures by advanced countries would seriously hurt developing countries like India. His country was willing to open its markets further and was commending this policy to others in the European community. However, the communist countries too should do the same.

He lauded India's role in international affairs and within the non-aligned movement which West Germany viewed as a stabilising and moderating force.

On Afghanistan, he said West Germany together with its partners in the European community had supported the French proposals for an international conference as also the efforts undertaken by the non-aligned movement. West Germany and India both wanted a political solution of the problem, he said.

In reply to another question, Mr. Genscher, who had visited Pakistan recently, said Pakistani leaders were aware of their domestic problems and wanted to improve ties with India. They were also keen on trilateral talks on Afghanistan.

Mr. Genscher said he also discussed with the Indian leaders efforts in Europe towards disarmament. In reply to a question on the peace proposals by Mr. Brezhnev, he said that these echoed the U.S. desire to negotiate with the USSR.

He said West Germany had no doubts that the US leadership would make use of the possibility of a dialogue. "We are convinced that the US leadership will do its utmost to contribute to easing of tensions and not to increasing them."

CSO: 4220



## DELHI CONSIDERS LAW ON STATE RIVER DISPUTES

Madras THE HINDU in English 7 Mar 81 p 9

[Text] Cochin, March 6.

The Union Government was considering a proposal for legislation which would give it power to bring about speedy settlement of long-drawn inter-State river disputes, Mr. Z. R. Ansari, Union Minister for Irrigation, said here on Friday.

Article 262 of the Constitution provided for the enactment of a legislation to adjudicate river disputes, he told pressmen during a brief stop-over on his way to Perinthalmanna to attend a function there.

The Centre did not want to interfere with the States' rights in this regard. But national development was affected because protracted river disputes prevented full utilisation of water resources and many irrigation schemes were held up.

The process of referring disputes to tribunals or commissions, which was the only course open if the States concerned were unable to reach an agreement, was too time-consuming.

Answering a question, he said the next round of talks between Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala on the sharing of the Cauvery waters would be held at Bangalore soon.

## River Linking

Mr. Ansari said the Irrigation Ministry had taken a new approach to inter-linking of rivers to divert waters from flood-affected areas to drought-prone zones.

The new scheme envisaged the creation of two separate systems for the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin and the peninsular rivers. At a later stage, the question of linking the two systems, namely bringing the Ganga waters to the Cauvery, could be taken up. The scheme would be sent to the States for their reactions and for further studies.

Agreements would have to be reached with Nepal and Bangladesh before the construction of dams for inter-linking of the Ganga-Brahmaputra system could be taken up. Discussions with these Governments were under way.

PIT reports: Asked whether Tamil Nadu had raised any objections, the Union Minister said: "their objections are there".

CSO: 4220



DELHI DENIES REPORTS ON BORDER DISPUTE WITH NEPAL

Madras THE HINDU in English 6 Mar 81 p 7

[Text] New Delhi, March 5.

The Government today denied that Nepal had made any request for scientific delineation of the border with India.

"There is no dispute between the two countries about the boundary", the External Affairs Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, told the Lok Sabha.

Replying to Mr. B. V. Desai, the Minister clarified that the joint Boundary Committee--agreed upon last December--had "a very, very limited purpose".

The purpose was to oversee and coordinate the work of verifying and restoring missing and 'damaged pillars' and clear encroachments along the Indo-Nepal border.

Mr. Desai mentioned about the reported visit of a Nepalese Foreign Ministry expert to London to look into old maps and asked what the Indo-Nepal talks were about if there was no boundary dispute.

In reply, the Minister quoted from a record of bilateral discussion to affirm that "both sides recognise that there is no dispute between the two countries about the boundary".

While there was no dispute as such, it might be that some pillars were destroyed and would require replacement and certain encroachments might need to be removed. Hence the technical-level committee, he explained.

CSO: 4220

## DELHI POWERS OVER STATE GOVERNMENTS OPPOSED

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 6 Mar 81 p 7

[Text]

MAIDUAS, March 5 (PTI) — Mr P Nedumaran, leader of the Tamil Nadu Kumara Congress, an ally of the ruling party, today made a strong plea for the scrapping of Article 356 of the Constitution, which empowers the Centre to dismiss State Governments.

Mr Nedumaran, who was participating in the resumed debate on a non-official resolution of the CPI(M) deputy leader, K Umanath that the Constitution be amended to confer more powers on the State Governments, urged the Tamil Nadu Government to press the Centre for removing this provision 'as it went against the spirit of democracy'.

Mr Nedumaran wanted the Centre to establish a council to adjudicate on conflicts between States on the one hand and between States and the Centre on the other. He charged the Centre with not establishing such a council even though there was a constitutional

provision for it and said it was because the Centre feared the opposition's recommendations might go against it.

## HANDLOOM FETTERS

The Tamil Nadu handloom Minister S M Rajendran said on Thursday there was great demand abroad for handloom textiles and an emporium would be opened in a fortnight in Singapore.

A committee would soon visit the far east to study the market potential there, he said reacting to a question in the Assembly.

Government was thinking of giving up the rebate system in handloom sales, since it was found that only intermediaries stood to benefit and not the weavers, he said.

At present special rebates were given during festivals to clear accumulated stocks. A handloom 'expo' would be organised in April this year in Tamil Nadu when a 20 per cent special rebate would be given, he said.

## INTERVIEW WITH EAST GERMAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 6 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Kunhanandan Nair]

[Text] In this interview GDR's Deputy Prime Minister Dr Gerhard Weiss gave PATRIOT's Special Correspondent in Berlin, he reviews the deliberations of the meeting of the Indo-GDR Joint Commission held at Delhi on 18 February. Dr Weiss led the GDR delegation to the Delhi meeting.

Q: What is the major gain of the joint commission meeting?

GW: We signed an important protocol. I have established a personal rapport with my counterpart, Minister of State for Industries Charanjit Chanana. We understood each other well and we want to bring life to paper agreements. Indo-GDR partnership is mutually beneficial, their economic relations sound. We do not have any outstanding differences, nor any irresolvable problems. Just as there is similarity of views on basic questions of international politics, we have parity in economic relations.

Now some details: before the commission met, sub-committees of experts (like on industry, foreign trade, chemistry, electro-technical, science and technology and agricultural machinery) met and adopted agreed documents on further developing bilateral relations etc. These expert-documents containing minute details of co-operation have become parts of the protocols signed by the two sides.

When the Chairman of the GDR State Council, Dr. Erich Honecker, visited India in 1979, a general frame was agreed upon for deepening political and economic relations. We filled up this frame in the economic field. In short, our general aim is to double the trade turnover by 1985 from the level we had at the time of the visit of Dr Honecker.

This is a question of close co-operation. On our part, we will be involved in the open planning in Gujarat, help in Rajasthan: we will erect movable Indian harbours and shipyards. Delivery of components, transfer of latest technology in many fields, supply of printing machinery, optical instruments, photo-films, pharmaceuticals and chemicals etc. etc, so goes the long list of co-operation from our side.

We also see further possibilities to increase the export of Indian manufactured goods--the shoe-uppers we get from India will further increase in volume, to give just one example. Our trade is by and large balanced.

Q: You had cordial talks with Mrs Gandhi and you delivered a special message of Chairman Honecker, reports say?

GS: Yes, I handed over a personal message from Dr Honecker, General Secretary of the SED and Chairman of the State Council, saying GDR pays great attention to India and we have great interest and great expectations in further developing mutual relations. I met her just after the conclusion of the non-aligned foreign ministers meeting in Delhi. We have followed with great interest the role played by India in the founding of this anti-imperialist movement.

Q: The Indian Ocean was a major issue at the non-aligned talks. What is GDR's perception?

GS: As a member of the socialist community fighting for peace and removal of hot-beds of war, we are deeply interested in declaring the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. We are very concerned about the imperialist efforts to extend confrontation to this region of vital international trade routes. GDR is now co-president of the United Nations ad hoc committee on the Indian Ocean. We are a maritime power and our ships, ships of our brother states pass through the Indian Ocean every day. We want peace in this ocean and smooth flow of trade over its waters. We do everything possible, in the United Nations and other world bodies, in our bilateral relations with littoral states, to help turn the Ocean into a zone of peace.

We are for an early opening of the proposed Colombo conference on peace zone. On the Indian Ocean question, we have identity of views and common cause with India.

Q: Coming back to the commission meeting. Since you signed the first rupee trade agreement in 1956 and after a quarter century of growing economic ties, do you still think bilateral rupee trade with India is still good and of greater mutual advantage, say, then "dollar account."

GW: Yes. I still hold it good. Trade was very small when I signed that agreement far back and we had no consular or diplomatic ties to back up trade. It was a humble beginning.

During 25 years, our trade with India increased many-fold. Our economic power too had grown many-fold. Today, we discuss with India, and many other countries for that matter, transfer of technology, third country collaborations, and partnership in major projects. These are things that were unthinkable 25 or 20 years ago in India.

Trade is no one-way traffic. As our exports to India grew, India exports to GDR grew as well. All this trade was done in rupee account in a fairly balanced goods exchange. Experience shows rupee trade system was mutually advantageous. I see no reason to change this system which has been running smoothly for the last 25 years. This question was never raised at the joint commission meeting. I have all reason to think that our Indian friends are of the same opinion.

Q: Have you discussed third country collaborations?

GB: This is one of the aims of Indo-GDR cooperation. In Libya, Iraq, Nigeria and some other countries, Indo-GDR efforts are being co-ordinated. Our economic interests are complementary in some cases. The fields of such cooperation or collaboration, we have identified and discussed. Our joint endeavours in this field hold promise for the future. We can complement each other in the projects, taking into account the specifics of third country requirements and our capabilities. Equipments produced in India can be used in third country projects we have in mind.

We expect Indian trade partners and businessmen to come to Leipzig Trade Fair (15 to 21 March) and also turn their eyes to third country collaboration and marketing in actual practice.

Q: Are you confident that the aim to double trade by 1985 will be realised?

GB: Why not. Both sides are very interested and eager. The atmosphere at the Delhi talks was cordial, warm, friendly, open-hearted. All discussions and meetings ended in general agreement. Planning bodies of both governments have to give a helping hand to coordinate plan, to identify fresh areas, goods and market. The history of Indo-GDR trade also shows doubling is not an impossibility. Recalling my signing of the first, small rupee-trade agreement quarter of a century ago and the present level of relations and volume of goods exchange, looking back to the rapid growth of economic and political relations in the seventies, I am very optimistic. So also my counterpart in New Delhi.

I felt quite happy to be involved in all these searches for new areas of cooperation and deepening of relations, as I was a pioneer, among those who did the spade-work in the fifties, as a Deputy Foreign Trade Minister, who signed the first rupee trade agreement in 1956.

CSO: 4220

## COMMENTATOR NOTES IMPORTANCE OF WEST GERMAN VISIT

Madras THE HINDU in English 6 Mar 81 p 9

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Text]

NEW DELHI, March 5.

The Indo-German talks today, conducted at various levels, covered a wide spectrum with emphasis on closer political understanding and increased economic cooperation.

There were no formal talks between the visiting West German President, Dr. Karl Carstens, and the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, but the Foreign Minister, Dr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, had two more rounds of discussions with the External Affairs Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, and an hour-long meeting with Mrs. Gandhi this afternoon.

The other members of the German delegation met their Indian counterparts for limited exchanges on various issues to identify areas for increased bilateral cooperation. These talks related to specific fields and projects for West German financial and technical assistance.

The discussions on the international issues, whether in relation to Afghanistan and Kampuchea, the Gulf war, the Indian Ocean, the developments in China, the setback to detente or the Soviet call for a summit, were primarily aimed at assessing the implications of each event by viewing them from different angles.

No attempt was made to evolve any common approaches other than exploring the prospects for accommodation to avoid the dangers of a wider confrontation.

**Bauer's Concerns**

Dr. Carstens spoke with great candour while voicing his concern at the worsening international situation. He impressed his Indian hosts with his humility and humour, without mincing his words in depicting the Soviet behaviour or offering any apology for the Western over-reaction.

At a press conference he addressed at the conclusion of his talks today with Mr. Narasimha Rao, Dr. Genscher dealt with these themes at greater length and in greater depth, putting across the German point of view with considerable sophistication.

It was quite evident from the tone and tenor of his remarks that West Germany did not want to tread on Soviet toes by talking harshly of the Polish situation or blaming Moscow only for the current international tensions.

His refrain was that it was both possible and desirable to dispel the fears and suspicions clouding East-West relations.

**Cooperation Accord**

Dr. Genscher and the Indian Finance Minister, Mr. R. Venkataswami, signed today two technical cooperation agreements, one dealing with deep-sea research and the other for setting up a machine tool training centre at Lucknow.

The two agreements provide for a grant of DM 14.8 million (Rs. 6.72 crore) and a soft loan of DM 50 million (Rs. 20 crore) towards building and equipping the research ship and training the personnel to operate it, while a grant of DM 11.7 million (Rs. 5.4 crore) is given for the machine tool training centre.

The research vessel that is being specially built under this agreement will enable India to collect geochemical, meteorological and oceanographic data of the Indian continental shelf and the deep sea of the Indian Ocean, besides exploring marine biology and carrying out a study of monsoon patterns and cyclonic phenomena.

It will also help to locate commercially exploitable mineral deposits like hydrocarbons, polymetallic nodules and calcareous and phosphatic deposits.

The agreement provides for the training in West Germany of more than 70 Indian scientists from various

user agencies so that the ship can be run by a complement of up to 40 scientists and technicians.

This is the first such advanced scientific cooperation agreement that West Germany has signed with any developing nation.

The machine tool training centre in Lucknow will have facilities for designing and producing modern equipment for metal-working, plastics and rubber-processing industries and related spheres.

The German Government will send experts on both short-term and long-term basis to teach Indian technicians, besides equipping the centre.

**Almost a Donation**

The total West German contribution to India, under the technical cooperation programme, has reached DM 1 billion (Rs. 400 crore) with the signing of these two agreements. The bulk of the money is provided in grants and the balance is soft loans carrying a nominal interest of 0.75 per cent, repayable in 40 years with a 10-year grace period, which is virtually a donation.

The other West German economic assistance provided under various heads, both as direct and indirect aid and through international institutions totals almost DM 6 billion (Rs. 2400 crore).

The Indo-German talks today reflected the West German desire to

participate in India's industrial development on a comparative basis along with other nations in key sectors like steel, coal, power, petrochemicals, electronics and transportation. A German



consortium is bidding for the proposed Paradip steel plant.

But the main significance of these Indo-German talks lies in the readiness of the two countries to work together in pursuit of their "common basic principles", as Dr. Carstens put it in

his banquet speech last night, consistent with their respective political positions.

The two sides have recognized that India's non-alignment and West Germany's membership of NATO need not be an impediment to their mutual commitment to strive for better international understanding and peace.

#### No Exemption Plan

Another interesting feature of this Indo-German dialogue is that no attempt has been made by West Germany to influence India's economic policies

or plead for liberalization of controls to facilitate foreign investments.

It has been made amply clear that the German firms were prepared to participate in India's development within the framework of the country's policies without seeking any special exemptions.

Mrs. Gandhi gave a lunch in honour of Dr. Carstens and his wife. They gave a return banquet in honour of the President, Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddi, and his wife at the German Embassy tonight.

Dr. Carstens also paid a visit to Parliament House, rounding off his engagements in Delhi before leaving tomorrow on a tour of Agra, Bombay, Bangalore and Mysore.

CSO: 4220

## EDITORS SOCIETY PROTESTS DUTY ON NEWSPRINT

## Resolution Reported

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 6 Mar 81 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, March 5.--The Indian and Eastern newspaper Society has urged the Finance Minister, Mr R. Venkataraman, to reconsider and withdraw the proposed 15% duty on imported newsprint, reports UNI.

In a resolution adopted at an emergency meeting of its executive committee the society expressed "great concern" and "shock" at the levy, which, it noted, "is already being given effect to".

The resolution said: "The imposition of the new levy, besides shattering the economy of newspapers, will certainly impede their growth and affect the free flow of information which the Government wishes to promote".

There was no justification for the Government to impose customs duty on imported newsprint, "especially when little has been done to increase indigenous production of newsprint", it said.

In most countries, the society said, newsprint was free from any duty. The reason advanced by the Finance Minister that substantial amount of foreign exchange was spent on it "is not convincing in the context of the country's total import bill".

The resolution added: "The proposal if implemented, would impose an unberable burden and shatter the economic base of newspapers and periodicals which is already under severe strain due to allround increase in costs, including the recent wage increase following the Palekar tribunals award. [as published]

"Newspapers will eventually be left with no other a'ternative but to increase their selling price which will face stiff consumer resistance effecting their circulations".

Meanwhile, the chairman of the Editors Guild of India, Mr S. Sahay, in a statement today deplored the imposition of 15% Customs Duty on imported newsprint as "an insidious attack on freedom of the Press, speech and expression".



**'THE STATESMAN' Editorial**

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 6 Mar 81 p 8

[Text] Mr Jagjivan Ram may not have been far out when he condemned the new duty on newsprint as a tax "to control knowledge and news". The Budget speech seemed only to suggest that in his anxiety to compensate for income tax concessions, Mr R. Venkataraman looked around for some commodity that was not already being milched, and fastened on newsprint to extract an additional Rs 20 crores for the exchequer. But this innocent explanation cannot be sustained when the latest impost is examined in the light of the Government's earlier arbitrary methods of distributing newsprint, its discriminatory policy on advertising, not yet abandoned efforts to extend the mischief of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, and the Union Information and Broadcasting Minister's periodic fulminations against the Press.

The 15 per cent duty might arguably have been tolerable if newspapers were free to take rising costs, now compounded by the Palekar award on wages, into account and strike a realistic balance between demand and supply. That this is not so was made abundantly clear some years ago when a predecessor of Mr Vasant Sathe's announced that publications that wished to raise either selling price or advertising rates would have to "make out their case" to New Delhi's satisfaction. The continued refusal of the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity and of the Railways to pay the market price for space purchased further inhibits the Press's capacity to make up for the burden with which it has now been saddled.

What has happened, in short, is that the Government has given a further twist to the screws on an institution that has been in the stocks even since newsprint quotas were artificially depressed and doled out by a monopoly organization according to an unstated system of fines and rewards. The shortage the industry has been complaining of since last year recalls earlier crises caused solely by the State Trading Corporation's reluctance to make timely purchases or buy when prices are low, its inability to make adequate shipping arrangements, and by the dilatory methods that seem to have upset most western suppliers who are used to brisk transactions. On occasion too, the STC has ignored favourable conditions in Canada to pay a higher price in the USSR, penalizing the industry for its own mismanagement by imposing savage cuts or demanding extortionate payment. Shortages were exacerbated by regulations relating to the number of pages, and by the bonus allowed to smaller publications that demonstrably could not absorb extra newsprint, while the bigger dailies were starved.

Sufficient domestic production might have offset this bungling, but while the State-owned mill did not provide more than 45,000 tons out of the 1979-80 requirement of 336,000 tons, the Government has not yet sanctioned a private sector project that was first mooted in 1959. The cost of domestic newsprint has been raised from Rs 1,362 per ton to Rs 3,956 since 1973; the rate by weight is still slightly less than the imported variety but since it yields a shorter length, the actual cost to the user is probably higher. There is no indication that the Finance Minister took all this into account in levying a charge that, by making it even more difficult for the Press to remain in business, will interfere with the right to free flow of information. Newspapers will have to pay the immediate price, but in the long run it is the public that will suffer deprivation.

## GENERAL SEES INGREDIENTS OF INSURGENCY IN NORTHEAST

Madras THE HINDU in English 6 Mar 81 p 9

[Text] Imphal, March 5.

Straws in the wind indicate that the army has come to stay in Manipur. This contention is amply supported by happenings in Nagaland and Mizoram.

When Mr. Angami Phizo launched a crusade in 1947 against the Indian Government, the army was called out. The Mizoram Government also took the help of the army in the early Sixties when Mr. Laldenga threatened the territorial integrity of the country. [as published]

"The army is much there in these States and I am afraid we will be there for some more decades", Lt. General E. A. Vas, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command, told newsmen at an informed that here on Tuesday. [as published]

"The military might is no permanent solution to the buregoning insurgency. At the same time, army operation is necessary to contain the spate of violence unleashed by the Chinese-trained insurgents. Past experience has shown that the police and paramilitary forces are not armed with sophisticated weapons and also not trained in guerilla warfare to counter the hit-and-run tactics of suicide squads of rebels", he said.

"There are no two opinions that without the army's help insurgency could never have been contained in Nagaland and Mizoram Lt. Gen. Vas said. [as published] He reiterated that insurgency in Manipur has been contained.

Army intelligence has worked out five ingredients of insurgency--geographical location, dubious role of politicians, public support, easy availability of foreign arms and money and sanctuary in foreign soil.

"The Border Security Force alone cannot guard the Indo-Burmese border. It is an open secret that hundreds of smugglers were crossing the international border and several hundred youth were going to China masquerading as smugglers".

It has been shown that Manipur's politicians were poisoning the underground movement to further their political ends. The army has learnt that a former Chief Minister had given money to an underground leader "for services rendered", the Army Commander said.

This allegation was corroborated by another faction of the same organisation in a leaflet.

That politicians and insurgents have an unholy alliance was shown when some rebels killed a CPI candidate and seriously injured another Janata candidate during electioneering last year.

The army contends that without political patronage from the higher level, there could not be a mushroom growth of underground organisations.

It is an established fact that international gun-runners are working overtime along the Indo-Burmese border which serves as a conduit for illegal arms to insurgency-hit North-Eastern region. Arms and documents recovered from insurgents show that China and erstwhile East Pakistan supplied arms to destabilise India, Lt. Gen. Vas said.

CSO: 4220

## FAROOQ SAID TO BE ABDULLAH'S SUCCESSOR

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 23 Feb 81 p 6

[Text]

SIALKOT, Feb. 22: Sheikh Abdullah's son Dr. Farooq Abdullah is most likely to succeed his father when the former eventually decides to retire from politics, according to a report published in London's 'Impact International'.

The Sheikh, 76, has in the meantime appointed his son as President of the ruling National Conference at a big Friday gathering at the Hazrat Bal shrine.

The Paper added the Sheikh told the audience he believed Dr. Farooq had the capability, competence, wisdom and intelligence to shoulder this onerous responsibility. He said he had given deep thought to the matter and appealed to the people to give him full support, affection and respect which they had shown to him during his 50-year-old political career.

The Paper continued: "The territory of Jammu and Kashmir presently split between Azad Kashmir and Jammu and Kashmir State under the control of Pakistan and India, res-

pectively, is a disputed territory whose future is to be decided by a plebiscite in accordance with the U.N. resolutions as and when it is held; since the Indian Government now takes the view that the successive elections in the State were tantamount to the promised plebiscite. However, according to the 1972 Simla Agreement the Indian government has recognised that the Jammu and Kashmir issue was yet to be finally solved though there has since been no movement in this regard."

President Zia-ul-Haq of Pakistan, the Paper added, had declared at the Islamic Summit Conference last month that the problem constituted an impediment in the full normalisation of relations between India and Pakistan and expressed the hope that the process of normalisation with India would proceed to its logical conclusion with the solution of the problem on the basis of the Simla Agreement and the relevant U.N. resolutions.

CSO: 4220

## TAMIL NADU APPEALS FOR GRAIN FOR DROUGHT RELIEF

Madras THE HINDU in English 6 Mar 81 p 1

[Text]

The Tamil Nadu Revenue Minister, Mr. S. D. Somsunderam, told the Legislative Council today that the State Government had urged the Centre to allot six lakh tonnes of rice and 10,000 tonnes of wheat under the National Rural Development Programme to carry out the drought relief works speedily.

The Minister, who was replying to a discussion in the House on the drought situation in the State, said that in a letter addressed to the Centre the State Government had stressed the need for increasing the rice and wheat allotment to the State under the NRDP.

If necessary, the State Government would request the Centre to allot 10 lakh tonnes of rice, he said. He assured the House that optimum financial aid from the Centre would also be sought for drought relief. Delay in securing financial assistance would not in any way deter the efforts of the State Government to carry out relief measures.

Mr. Somsunderam said the purpose of the proposal to set up people's panels at all levels in the districts was to enlist the cooperation of all persons, irrespective of party affiliations in the implementation of drought relief schemes and in providing succour to the affected people.

During the discussion, Mr. K. Ramaswami said the public distribution system should be streamlined to ensure supply of essential articles at subsidised rates in the affected areas. He criticised the 40 per cent levy on the purchase of paddy and rice by wholesalers as he said, it would hit poor farmers in the drought affected areas.

Mr. P. Manickam stressed the need for inviting a Central team to visit the affected places so that massive aid could be got from the Centre.

Mr. A. Nallaiyandaram said the Centre should bear the entire expenditure on drought relief. Collection of power and other dues from the farmers should be postponed.

Mr. V. V. Anandam pleaded for scrapping the 40 per cent levy on paddy

and rice purchases by traders.

Mr. S. Arumugam asked the Government to get the assistance from other States in securing rigs on a loan basis for sinking wells.

Mr. C. R. Lakshminathan wanted the Government to declare the affected districts as famine areas so that they could get substantial help from the Centre.

Mr. K. Arumugam said that small cottage industries should be set up to provide employment to the people in these areas.

Mr. K. Mammakshandaram complained of meagre allotment of funds under relief measures. He felt that all loans due from the small farmers should be written off.

Mr. M. Senkalingam felt that a white paper should be presented to the House within four days on the drought conditions based on an intensive tour undertaken by officers at the secretaries level.

## UPPER HOUSE DISCUSSES DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 6 Mar 81 p 7

[Text]

Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi told the Rajya Sabha on Thursday that boundary disputes between states should be resolved as soon as possible but she declined to set a time-limit for that, reports PTL.

In such disputes 'you cannot have a time limit', Mrs Gandhi said at question time while answering supplementaries on a question relating to boundary disputes between states.

Terming the disputes as unfortunate, Mrs Gandhi said that added tensions should not be created in this regard because that would not make the solution easier.

Answering Mr A G Kulkarni who had asked whether she had made a statement about the boundary dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka, Mrs Gandhi said she had always maintained that all such disputes should be resolved as early as possible with least dissatisfaction.

Earlier, Home Minister Zail Singh expressed the hope that Chief Ministers of states involved in disputes would be able to resolve

them. In case of any difficulty, the Centre would be willing to help them.

One of the reasons for the delay in resolving such disputes was that often, after Chief Ministers had held talks and narrowed down differences, State Governments had changed, he said.

Mrs Monika Das asked if the Government proposed to set up a boundary disputes commission. Minister of State for Home Yogendra Mahwani told her that such disputes can be resolved only with the willing cooperation of the states.

To Mr Sultan Singh, who wanted to know when the Centre's award on Chandigarh and Feroke would be implemented, Mr Mahwani said that when the states concerned cooperated, disputes could be settled.

Earlier, Mr Mahwani said that boundary disputes were pending between Maharashtra and Karnataka, Karnataka and Kerala, Assam and Nagaland and Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.

CSO: 4220

# LIBYA TO STUDY INVESTMENT PROSPECTS IN INDIA

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 6 Mar 81 p 7

[Text] New Delhi, March 5.

Libya will shortly send a team of experts to India to explore the possibility of Libyan investment in this country.

This was agreed to at the joint commission's meeting held at Tripoli from February 26 to March 2. Indian participation in a number of new projects in Libya was also discussed.

The Indian delegation to the talks was led by Dr. Charanjit Chanana, Union minister of state for industry, and the Libyan team by Mr. Salem Al-Arbash, minister for electricity.

Dr. Chanana had a meeting with the Libyan President, Col. Gaddafi, and discussed economic co-operation between the two countries as well as future possibilities.

The supply of crude oil to India also figured in the talks. Col. Gaddafi showed particular interest in Indian expertise in agriculture, including land reclamation and management of agricultural farms.

On the issue of possible Libyan investments in India, the Indian side gave a detailed exposition of potential fields within the framework of its new liberalised policy regarding foreign equity. Libya has already decided to set up a joint stock company for investments abroad with a capital of Rs. 1,500 crores.

Regarding Indian participation in industrial projects in Libya, the joint commission identified readymade garments, weaving complex, shoes and leather, blanket manufacturing and construction materials in the light engineering field and petrochemicals, fertilisers, drugs and pharmaceuticals and machine tools in the basic and heavy industry field.

The meeting recognised the possibilities of supply of consultancy and management expertise by India in iron and steel, cement plants, tyre manufacturing and other fields.

Sharat Heavy Electricals Limited recently completed a power station in Libya. There are possibilities of BHEL getting more contracts in Libya.



Similarly, the public-sector Indian roads construction corporation, which won two contracts recently valued at Rs. 300 crores, may be able to get further contracts.

The Indian company, Ircon, has been shortlisted for submitting bids for the first railway project in Libya. Air-India and Libya's civil aviation department, it was agreed at the commission meeting, should hold talks within the first half of this year to study the operation of a regular air service between the two countries and conclude an agreement on air transport.

CSO: 4220



## COMMENTATOR SCORES GOVERNMENT HANDLING OF POLICE

Madras THE HINDU in English 8 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Text] A major failure of Indian democracy has been its inability to sustain, let alone improve upon, the old standards of probity whether in politics or administration. There is no place these days for the much talked of Gandhian ideals of selfless public service, nor the sense of values that nurtured the bureaucracy in the past.

The permissiveness that has crept into political life has sapped the morale of the civil servants, exposing them to the same sort of pressures and temptations. And nowhere is this decadence more painfully evident than in the present-day behaviour of the police.

The sad part of it all is that the political leadership is unable to do anything to curb the brutalities of the police which have lately assumed alarming proportions. Not a day passes without some shocking episode or the other of rape, murder, torture or extortion by the police being brought to light by outraged people.

The first reaction of those in power is to shield the culprits by doubting the veracity of the allegations, before feigning helplessness in preventing such atrocities by the police. The Government is generally reluctant to punish the culprits, until it is compelled to initiate some action by indignant public opinion.

It is true that any police reform takes time to become effective, since the mentality of the rank and file cannot be changed by merely tightening up the rules or revising the procedures for crime detection. It can be done only through a painstaking process of re-education to remould the minds, recondition the reflexes and reshape the attitudes of the police towards their fellow citizens.

## Interference

The necessary standards for better behaviour have to be set at the higher levels of political leadership, so that the new values can percolate to the ordinary clerk or constable in the normal course. The continued interference in the

enforcement of law and punishment of the culprits has encouraged the police to take liberties with the people, imagining that they can get away with anything in the absence of proper accountability for the action.

A sub-inspector or constable sees nothing wrong in beating a suspect, blinding a dacoit, liquidating a hardened criminal or raping a woman to extort a confession. The police tends to look upon torture as a legitimate part of the process of investigation, not an unlawful act that should normally render them liable to prosecution.

The people who suffer various forms of indignities at the hands of the police feel more affronted at times by the apparent insensitivity of those in power, who are either reluctant or unable to deal firmly with policemen indulging in heinous crimes like murder, mutilation, torture and even rape under the guise of law enforcement, than the wickedness of those perpetrating such atrocities under the mistaken notion that the most effective way of curbing lawlessness was by meeting out rough justice. [as published]

#### New Doctrine

The old theory that the police should be prepared to let go nine guilty men to save one innocent from a false charge has been progressively replaced by the doctrine that a law enforcing agency cannot help harassing, humiliating or even harming the suspects sometimes, while tracking down the real culprits in a criminal case. It is this peculiar mentality, which is partly a hang-over from the past, that makes the police increasingly indifferent to public opinion.

It is wrong to jump to the conclusion that by and large, barring some honourable exceptions, the rank and file of police officers and men are sadists who revel in torturing suspects and striking terror among the people. They are as much victims of a distorted political dispensation and debased social order in which the poor can secure no justice without resorting to an agitation to redress even legitimate grievances.

The growing police indiscipline, often assuming the overtones of open defiance and outright insubordination, is part of a deeper malaise which is striking at the very roots of the country's administrative system. If the politicians continue to interfere with the functioning of the police, by playing favourites and packing key posts with yesmen, or using police power for questionable political purposes and shielding their henchmen from retribution, there is no way of reforming the law and order machinery or restoring public confidence in it.

One of the great fallacies of party politics in developing societies is the facile assumption that a ruling oligarchy can transform a disaffected country into a police state by simply cracking down on dissension.

It takes a lot more efficiency and imagination to run a police state than a ramshackle democracy, whose dissonance serves as an outlet for inflamed emotions or pent up frustrations. The absence of such a safety valve makes a police state all the more vulnerable, unless it is backed by a powerful ideology to indoctrinate the people and ensure their compliance.

But the very process of development bringing material benefits to the people and making them question the need for the retention of police vigilance that has become increasingly irksome with the passage of time. It is this urge for greater political freedom along with material advancement that has prompted the peoples of totalitarian societies to press for liberalisation.

The most sobering lesson that the political leadership learnt in India after the Emergency was that an indiscriminate use of police power becomes counter-productive beyond a point and that the law of diminishing returns begins to operate remorselessly even before the rulers realise the futility of it.

If the outcry against increasing police brutalities has become louder and louder in a functioning democracy like India, it is because of the widespread feeling that the Government is doing precious little to curb this misconduct. The tendency of a ruling party to placate police even to the extent of protecting the culprits from the consequences of their wicked acts has rendered those in power politically vulnerable by making them the main targets of public criticism.

The Bihar Chief Minister cannot be held responsible for the blindings of under-trials in the State, but his attempts to play down these monstrous incidents has exposed him to severe condemnation. The U.P. Chief Minister need not have waited to take action against the Baghat policemen, who shot three men in cold blood and ill-treated outrageously the wife of one of the murdered men, until the inquiry commission upheld the charges.

#### Best Way

The best way of reforming the police in a country like India is to encourage the honest ones amongst them. There are many outstanding police officers, men of proven integrity and unquestioned efficiency with a matchless record of service, who have unfortunately been relegated into inconsequential posts or compelled to retire prematurely, because they are not politically acceptable to those in power for whatever reason.

A good bit of the police unrest during the last three or four years can be attributed to the poor calibre of senior officers who have been catapulted into pivotal positions on purely political considerations. The police forces, whether at the Centre or in the States, cannot be modernised without improving their living and working conditions.

The police training procedures have to be revamped, and the postings and transfers as well as promotions and deputations should be insulated from political influences to ensure that the meritorious officers and men who make the grade enjoy the respect and confidence of their colleagues.

If corrective steps are not taken soon, the police forces will become increasingly disaffected by their own inner contradiction and fall an easy prey to political extremists who are waiting for an opportunity to infiltrate into them.

It is bad enough to have to cope with ignorance and prejudice but much more serious to be confronted with a politically disgruntled police whose emotional outlook is coloured by both real and imaginary grievances against society as well as the Government.

### **Psychological Aspects**

The politicians in power do not seem to be giving much thought to the psychological aspects of police reformation.

Police indiscipline cannot be curbed without better standards of behaviour at the higher levels of Government. Nor can police corruption be eradicated until the politicians in power are able to shed the stigma of party collections.

The absence of proper accountability at any level of the political pyramid has emboldened those at the lower rungs of the bureaucratic ladder to take liberties without fear of consequences.

And there is thus a greater need today than ever before for an introspective look at the major failings of Indian democracy, since the shattered image of the police is only one of the many aberrations that have crept into it.

CSO: 4220

## ABDULLAH DENIES REPORTS OF FAILURE TO KEEP PEACE

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 28 Feb 81 p 6

[Text]

SIATKOT, Feb. 27. Rebutting Indira Congress Chief Mufti Muhammad Saeed's allegations that he had failed to control the law and order situation in the Valley, Chief Minister Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah termed these allegations quite baseless and frivolous, according to a report received here from across the Ceasefire Line.

The report added that the Sheikh, who had come to inquire about the health of 150 injured persons, including members of the Legislative Assembly, admitted in the SMGH Hospital, said in Jammu yesterday that the stooges of the Congress (I) wanted to change the political complexion in the held State and the current demonstrations are aimed at toppling his constitutionally elected Government. It was not at all possible as his Government came into power with a crushing majority, he added. He said he would not leave the office till the expiry of his

term in 1983. Meanwhile, Mufti Muhammad Saeed, Chief of the Congress (I) declared that Sheikh Abdullah has markedly failed in maintaining complete peace in the held Valley. He alleged that he was going to undo the democratic set up and turning it a hegemony, whereby, only his close associates and relatives could hold sway. He severely condemned the uncalled for lathi-charge and tear-gassing on the peaceful rally of the Congress (I).

Addressing the legislative party meeting, he said that his party workers were protesting against lawlessness, unemployment, price hike and corruption rampant in society. But the Abdullah police indiscriminately baton-charged the peaceful procession as a result of which over 150 workers were injured. He further said that the ruling National Conference has no interest in the welfare of the people.

CSO: 4276



## INDIA, BULGARIA TO EXPAND TRADE RELATIONS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 7 Mar 81 pp 1, 7

[Text] The fruitful Indo-Bulgarian talks on development of bilateral trade and economic cooperation held during Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Trade Hristo Hristov's current visit to India envisage a four-fold increase of the two-way trade by 1985.

The volume of Indo-Bulgarian trade in 1980 was 54.6 million dollars. By 1985 it is expected to be about 200 million dollars, according to Mr. Hristov who spoke to PATRIOT about his talks. Both India and Bulgaria have agreed to set up a working group to periodically review the progress of the trade growth.

If one takes into account the fact that the volume of trade in 1960 was a meagre 1.4 million dollars, the pace of development of Indo-Bulgarian ties in this sphere is doubtless phenomenal.

The results of the talks, which concluded in the Capital on Friday, were formalised in the agreed minutes signed by Mr Hristov and Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee.

The highlight of Mr Hristov's visit is the signing of the contract stipulating supply of 200,000 tonnes of high-speed diesel (HSD) from Bulgaria to India in 1981. Mr Hristov said that long-term contracts by which Bulgaria would provide India with soda ash, urea, HT coils, bulk carriers and other commodities had also been concluded.

India would be supplying leather goods, basic chemicals like dyes and pesticides, consumer durables and engineering products to Bulgaria. Besides, a number of joint production projects in agriculture and industry in India have been discussed. Mr Hristov said these would be export-oriented.

Elaborating further, he said it had been agreed to establish joint production of shoe uppers, fur coats and other leather products as well as gloves in India for export to Bulgaria.

He further referred to the long-term frame agreement for supply of Kudremukh iron ore concentrates and pellets from India to Bulgaria, but underlined that details had yet to be worked out.

The idea of HECON setting up a steel plant in Bulgaria, he said, would be a good example for future growth of Indo-Bulgarian cooperation, but at the moment it was still under consideration.

He said he had paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and informed her about the development of the mutual economic ties.

Mr Hristov underscored the Bulgarian policy of development of cooperation with developing countries like India on the basis of exchange of goods, expertise, technology, and setting up of joint ventures.

He disclosed that in the course of the last five years Bulgaria's trade with developing countries had increased four fold. The percentage of increase of imports from these states to Bulgaria was much more than Bulgaria's exports.

He also disclosed that Indo Bulgarian relations would continue to expand in the field of economic cooperation through exchange of experts participation in exhibitions, fairs, symposia to introduce and popularise products of both states as agreed upon during the discussions with Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee.  
[as published]

CSO: 4220

PRESS TOLD OF INDIA-JAPAN COMMITTEE MEETING

Madras THE HINDU in English 7 Mar 81 p 9

[Article by K. V. Narain]

[Text] Tokyo, March 6.

The two-day meeting of the India and Japan study committees ended here on Thursday on a note of agreement that there is great potential for economic cooperation between the two countries which should be exploited.

However, the committees recognised that there were difficulties inhibiting such cooperation and various suggestions were made for overcoming them.

These included serious efforts on both sides to establish more dynamic trade relations, better communication, understanding and mutual trust between the industrial sectors of the two countries and the need for cooperation in improving quality control and management development for which India could draw upon Japanese experience and assistance.

Dr. Saburo Okita, member of the Japanese delegation, and currently Japan's chief trouble-shooter in the negotiations aimed at easing Japan's trade frictions with the U.S. and the European community, however agreed with a reporter's suggestion at a press conference after the conclusion of the meeting that the joint meetings of the two committees over the past two decades had not produced tangible results but that the two committees might have prevented the two countries from drifting apart. "We may have passed the bottom point in our relations".

Dr. Okita, however, deprecated the unduly great emphasis in Japan on China and too little on India and remarked that the Japanese psychology was that India is a remote place and that India looked more to the West. He himself felt that India was now looking to the East to an increasing degree.

CSO: 4220



## WRITER GIVES BACKGROUND ON JANATA PRESIDENT

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 8 Mar 81 Supplement p 1

[Article by Quark]

[Text] Chandra Shekhar, who has been elected president of the Janata Party for another term, is tall and sparely built. He has a brooding aspect and his eyes stare vaguely and sceptically into the air, suggesting perhaps that he is not a man to admit that seeing is always believing. His Castroesque beard gives him the appearance of a sad revolutionary. His critics say that he has much to be sad about, but Chandra Shekhar has his moments of laughter when his brooding aspect turns sunny and he becomes attractive.

His charm consists in his ordinariness and his very vagueness gives him a distinction among people who are too sure of themselves and their ideas. He could pass for a peasant from Uttar Pradesh or Bihar because of his clothes--often unpressed--and his uncultivated air. This again is his charm. There is nothing spurious about him: he does not wear one of those masks which are being sold in increasing numbers in the political-theatrical shops of the country, and if at all he dons a disguise he dons it unwittingly. That is one reason he is not a remarkable success as a politician.

Chandra Shekhar's politics is dangerously close to the brand with which Jayaprakash Narayan was associated: the politics of the unpolitical. It has landed him in absurd situations and in absurd company. There are the same contradictions in his political life as in JP's. The comparison between the two, however, cannot be pressed overmuch for Chandra Shekhar is cast in a much smaller mould than JP.

Some kind of angelic ineffectualness is the heritage shared by most socialists in India. They have been woefully lacking in political drive and organisational skill. Until 1964, Chandra Shekhar was a member of the Praja-Socialist Party and his ideas had been shaped by the philosophy of Acharya Narendra Deva. He joined the Congress following an appeal made by socialists by Panditji and Kamraj, but he must have been encouraged by the hope that he could play a more effective role in the larger organisation. That he rose quickly to a position of influence in the Congress was a measure of his stature. It cannot be denied that he tried hard to give the party a radical thrust and spearheaded the ginger group that came to be called the Young Turks.

He also waged a relentless battle against the concentration of economic power and, based on the Hazari Report, carried on a bitter campaign against the Birla

group. It was in this context that he had a confrontation with Morarji Desai, who was then deputy Prime Minister. He made an intemperate attack on Mr. Desai in the Rajya Sabha and thereby earned the wrath of the Congress Parliamentary Party. He supported Mrs. Gandhi during the 1969 split of the Congress and he could take some of the dubious credit for the populist measures initiated by her at the time.

The apparent socialist fervour of 1969 was not sustained and Chandra Shekhar himself lost his influence in the Congress as a number of ex-CPI members gained ascendancy in it. He became disillusioned with the party and its leader and did not conceal his sympathy for Jayaprakash Narayan who had then become the rallying point of the opposition forces. Then came the emergency, the arrest of opposition leaders and some Congressmen, including Chandra Shekhar.

It was natural that when the Janata Party was formed Chandra Shekhar should be made its chairman. It was also natural that great things should be expected of him. Jayaprakash Narayan himself said: "Personally, I have no doubt that he is a man of destiny and will become one of the makers of the new India for which he and his young colleagues have worked so hard and suffered so much."

Here was the opportunity for Chandra Shekhar to show his mettle. Here was the opportunity for him to rise to new heights. For, apart from JP himself, there were few leaders in India with his untarnished image. That he refused to seize the opportunity, that he refused to grow, is one of the mysteries of the politics of the past few years. Instead of rising to the occasion, Chandra Shekhar shrank back. Some kind of stupor took hold of him and he watched helplessly the Janata Party being torn to pieces. Looking back one feels that some elements in that party must have been an embarrassment for him. To find virtues in Morarji Desai, whom he had so bitterly attacked when both were in the Congress, must have been a tortuous exercise.

Today that tortuous exercise continues with the constant threat to his position from Subramaniam Swamy. One wonders who is a misfit in the Janata Party, Chandra Shekhar or Swamy. Or is it Morarji Desai? Will the Janata Party come to anything? It is politically so famished that it is difficult to nurse it back to health.

Chandra Shekhar is no longer young, though at 54 he is young enough for Morarjibhai to look upon as a son. He has apparently lost some of the fervour he possessed during the sixties and he has nothing of the Turk about him. It is doubtful if, under him, the Janata Party will ever grow and capture power. But, to the credit of Chandra Shekhar, it must be admitted that what he is after is not power but the welfare of the country.

It must also be said to his credit that he is seldom a blind critic—of Mrs. Gandhi or of anybody. He will support anyone or any party which he believes is pursuing the right policy. Today, if he is talking of a national reconciliation, he is conscious of the grave problems facing the country. Chandra Shekhar is too great a patriot to promote himself or his party. And that is what makes him attractive.

CSO: 4220

## KASHMIR ASSEMBLY SUSPENDS FOUR OPPOSITION DELEGATES

Calcutta THE SUNDAY STATESMAN in English 8 Mar 81 p 7

[Text] Jammu, March 7.--Jammu and Kashmir Assembly made history today when its members unanimously adopted a motion to suspend four of its Opposition members, including the former Speaker, Mr Malik Mohiuddin for the rest of the session.

The motion, which was moved by the Chief Minister, Sheikh Abdullah, said the four Opposition members, Mr Abdulgani Lone, chairman of the People's Conference, Syed Ali Shah Geelani's Jamaite Islamia member, Mr Ibrahim Dar of the Revolutionary National Conference and Mr Malik Mohiuddin were not "in a mood to allow us to have normal business".

The Chief Minister said it was with great sorrow and not with anger that he had been forced to move the motion since the four members had repeatedly defied the Speaker and created unparliamentary scenes in the House.

He, however, assured Opposition Congress (I) members that if and when they expressed their regret and gave an assurance that they would behave in accordance with the rules of the House, the motion could be reconsidered keeping in view the wishes of members of the House.

Trouble began when Mr Lone started shouting in protest against the Speaker's orders of March 5, under which he and another Opposition member, Mr Geelani, had been forcibly evicted from the House.

When Mr Lone persistently used harsh words against the Speaker, not only ruling National Conference members, but opposition Congress (I) Janata and Bharatiya Janata Party members appealed to the Speaker to restore order. He ordered the Marshall and his watch and ward officials to evict Mr Lone from the House. Mr Lone resisted. While Mr Lone was being physically lifted by the watch and ward staff, three other Opposition members, Syed Ali Shah Geelani, Mr Mohiuddin and Mr Dar tried to stall the eviction. There were scuffles between the four Opposition members and officials. Finally, the members were evicted.

The leader of the Opposition and Janata Party member, Mr Abdul Rashid Kabli, walked out in protest against the Speaker's action, but all other Opposition members supported the Speaker's orders.

CSO: 4220

## GANDHI RECEIVES REPORT ON WEST BENGAL SITUATION

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 7 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, March 6.--The West Bengal Congress(I) leaders, Mr Ajit Panja and Mr Subrata Mukherjee, today submitted to Mrs Gandhi a voluminous report "on the deteriorating law and order situation" in the State.

The report contained photostat copies of newspaper items giving details of "political murders", which, Mr Mukherjee alleged at a Press conference, had taken place "at the behest of the CPI(M)". He exhibited a number of photographs of injured Congress(I) workers at the conference.

He alleged that as many as 500 "political murders" had taken place during Left front rule in the State. In the past one year, large plots in the villages had been "forcibly occupied" by the CPI(M) cadre, he alleged.

Mr Panja said that elections in West Bengal--whether by-election or general poll--could not be held impartially unless the voters' list was revised.

He alleged that the lists in each of 294 Assembly constituencies contained 25% of bogus voters. (One Lok Sabha and seven State Assembly by-elections are due in West Bengal. The State Assembly poll is due by March 1982).

Mr Panja demanded that the Election Commissioner should depute its observers to each of the Assembly constituencies to listen to complaints and rectify the voters' list.

Mrs Gandhi reportedly expressed her concern when a West Bengal Congress(I) delegation which called on her here last evening gave her an account of the large number of gun-snatching incidents in West Dinajpur.

The delegation consisted of Mr Ananda Gopal Mukherjee and Mr Golam Yazdani, M.P.s and Haji Sajjad Hussein, MLA of Korean Dighi in West Dinajpur, told her that the numbers of guns snatched from the licensees in Raigunj subdivision of West Dinajpur district alone were more than 80.

CSO: 4220

## TRADE UNIONS ASKED TO FORM ANTI-GANDHI COALITION

Calcutta THE SUNDAY STATESMAN in English 8 Mar 81 p 7

[Text]

**ADDRESSING** a meeting of the Bhawanji Madhwar Sangh at Shahid Minar maidan in Calcutta on Saturday, Mr Dattopant Thengadi, its founder, called upon the people and other trade unions to form a broad-based people's front to fight the anti-people and anti-workers policies of the Centre. The meeting was held on the occasion of the 14th All-India Conference of the sangh, which started on the day.

Mr Thengadi felt that all trade unions, irrespective of their creed, should fight under a common front against the Indira Government. He criticized the Centre for not taking up an integrated economic plan. According to him, the BMS was the only trade union in the country, which was not attached to any political

party and which served only the workers' interest.

Inaugurating the conference at Nripendra Nayak (Jorabagan Park), in the morning, Mr Justice V. M. Parkunde, chairman of the People's Union of Civil Liberty and general secretary of the CPM for Democracy, stressed the need for a close rapport between the labour movement and that of civil liberties. He felt that labour movement could not flourish where freedom of expression, association and assembly were restricted. He criticized the Presidential Ordinance against Life Insurance Corporation employees. He also condemned the "kisan rally" held recently in New Delhi, as a wasteful affair, which did not benefit a single peasant.

CSO: 4220



## PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT PUNJAB UNIVERSITY MEETING

Calcutta THE SUNDAY STATESMAN in English 8 Mar 81 p 7

[Text]

**CHANDIGARH, March 7.**—President Sanjiva Reddy today called upon universities to reach out to society and help solve the problems of life. Universities could not remain isolated from society and its problems. Their participation in the life of the community would enrich the quality of life of the community.

The President, addressing the 33rd annual convocation of Punjab University here, said the constant struggle for renewal had been the main characteristic of the evolution of modern societies. The academic community and institutions of higher learning had an important role to play in providing intellectual leadership. The universities should have the moral courage and intellectual honesty to assume leadership.

The success of a university was measured not merely in terms of the number of students enrolled or teachers employed, but in its ceaseless endeavour to attain peaks of excellence and intellectual leadership. This was a dynamic age characterized by speedy and continuous change, and the success of a university in its capacity to produce independent thinkers endowed with strength of character.

President Reddy said: "We are passing through a time of severe stresses and strains. Some of the social tensions around us today are thrown up by the very process of our own social development. We are decisively moving away from the rigid traditions of a distant past and are on the threshold of an irreversible trend towards new horizons on the road of modernization. Our industry, agriculture, education, health, all are fast developing. Science and technology are slowly, but surely, becoming a way of our life.

"And yet emotionally we are not able to make any decisive break with the past. Our emotional attachments are still conditioned by old traditions."

He admitted that languages, religion, ways of life were all parts of the nation's cultural heritage. What was needed was to find solutions to new problems while trying

to preserve all that was worthy in heritage. This process of growth demanded that cultural heritage should also lend itself to continuous renewal, and it was in this renewal, that one should look forward to the necessary leadership in the intellectual community.

India had made rapid and significant progress in university education since independence. It was a matter of pride that Indian scientists, doctors, engineers and technologists were serving in many parts of the world. But it was disconcerting at the same time to see a large number of educated youth unemployed. One wondered sometimes, the President said, whether the growth in education, specially higher education was in the right direction and was in step with the absorbing capacity of the country's economy.

The President said the prime objective of "learning for earning" could not be ignored. A job-oriented education from the elementary to the university level had also to be planned, in accordance with employment likely to be generated by economic development. The most appropriate education was that which enabled the recipient to develop character, strengthen mental faculties, expand intellectual horizons and be self-dependent.

The President congratulated those who had obtained degrees and distinctions. They included 345 men and 300 women who received degrees and 122 men and women received medals for distinction in studies. Three handicapped people including two women, were among those who received special applause.

The vice-president, Mr Hidayatullah, who is chancellor of the university, presided over the convocation.

## VENKATARAMAN MAKES SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET REQUEST

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 7 Mar 81 p 13

[Text] New Delhi, March 6.--The Finance Minister, Mr R. Venkataraman, presented in the Lok Sabha yesterday supplementary demands for grants totalling Rs 1,111.61 crores for 1980-81.

The second batch of supplementary demands for 1980-81 consisted of Rs 338.67 crores as plan expenditure and Rs 172.84 crores as nonplan expenditure.

The additional expenditure incurred during the year comprised Rs 210.22 crores as transfers to State Governments, Rs 378.63 crores as release to public sector undertakings, Rs 238.01 crores to defence services and Rs 34.66 crores to the railways.

The share of transfer to State Governments included Rs 113.96 crores as share of excise duties and Rs 72.99 crores as loan assistance to Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura for bridging the gap in their resources due to fall in revenues and additional expenditure on law and order and rehabilitation measures. [as published]

The bulk of the releases to public sector undertakings was spent on two major items: Rs 125 crores loan to the Agriculture Refinance Development Corporation against various on going foreign-assisted projects and Rs 85.76 crores as investment and loans to the Steel Authority of India for its plans.

The Minister also presented demands for excess grants for 1977-78 of Rs 41.06 crores and Rs 29.28 crores for 1978-79. He explained to the House that the excess demanded for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 had been scrutinized by the Public Accounts Committee which had recommended their regularization. [as published]

CSO: 4220



## MAHARASHTRA CENSUS TAKERS' TROUBLES REPORTED

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 7 Mar 81 p 7

[Text]

**C**ENSUS operations in Maharashtra, which attracted a lot of criticism from the public during the past few days, ended today.

Although no data of the number of households covered during the three-week operations are available, according to a rough estimate by census officials, the figure touches almost a crore. It may be more as it is doubtful whether every household in the state was covered.

Even as census officers were winding up this evening, there were complaints from people that no enumerator had visited them. But census officers claim that they did not miss any household.

**MANY ODDS**

The enumerators seemed to have completed the task against a number of odds like prolonged absence of some families from their houses, rude behaviour of a few members of the household and the language handicap. Those who had not been counted even during the revised operations had been asked to report to their respective ward offices.

Doubts were being expressed about sticking to the deadline as there was an initial shortage of supervisors and enumerators. According to the deputy director of census operations, Mr. A. W. Mahabane, for Greater Bombay, they had earmarked 25,000 enumerators and supervisors. But initially, there was a shortage of 4,000 which was brought down to about 2,000.

Many enumerators had to cover two blocks comprising a population between 1,700 and 1,800. The allocation of blocks also came under criticism. The main complaint was that enumerators were assigned localities far away from their homes. It is believed that many of them skipped some households.

Asked whether enumerators faced any problems, Mr. Mahabane said: "In Bombay they had some small

problems but elsewhere in the state the operations went on without any hitch."

The information collected from the state will be sent to nine regional centres for processing. These are in Pune, Panvel, Solapur, Nanded, Aurangabad, Amravati, Nagpur, Nashik and Jalgaon. Data sheets of Greater Bombay will be processed in Jalgaon. "We had to send it to Jalgaon since there was insufficient accommodation in this city," Mr. Mahabane said.

A municipal note dated March 3 states that corporation vehicles might not be available to take the records to Jalgaon as the current fleet was inadequate. It has, therefore, been suggested that state transport buses can be hired on a nominal charge to carry data sheets. The matter is still being discussed.

On February 28 between 10 p.m. and till the early hours of March 1, about 6,000 enumerators counted those who stayed on pavements, railway platforms and in public gardens. All of them were brought to the nearest centre by nearly 200 police vehicles to be counted. Some burmese dwellers in Thane have complained that they had been left out and many of them questioned the idea of herding them to be taken to a particular centre. There were about 65,000 homeless people in Greater Bombay in 1971. The number must have increased since 200 families have been coming to the city every day in search of a livelihood it is stated.

**SAMPLE BASIS**

Mr. Mahabane said on future census operations might be conducted on a sample basis.

Even during the current census operations, some states were stated to have followed the sample basis, a system followed in most developed countries. Maharashtra, however, followed the traditional pattern.

## HEAD DESCRIBES ECONOMIC COMMISSION'S DUTIES

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 7 Mar 81 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, March 6.

Mr. Lakshmi Kant Jha would not like to enter into an argument with those members of the Rajya Sabha who described his appointment as chairman of the economic administration reforms commission as "a total sellout" of economic policy in favour of monopolists and multinationals. [as published]

But he strongly denies that the new commission will in any way dilute the planning commission's role in the economic life of the country. "This is simply not true," he said in an interview. "There will be no overlapping of functions."

The planning commission, he adds, will continue to take care of overall economic planning; it will decide on new projects and set the targets of production in various fields. [as published] It will prepare the annual and five-year plans of the Centre and the states.

The commission headed by him will have a much more limited role involving procedures. It will advise the government on how best to achieve the targets.

## Tax Reforms

For instance, in the sphere of taxation reforms, the commission will be engaged not in working out percentages of various levies, but in broadly suggesting what taxes will best serve the national interests and how tax procedures can be simplified and rationalised.

A great deal of investigative work has already been done in the field of taxation. The new commission would get hold of the numerous inquiry reports now gathering dust in government offices and look at them afresh.

"We will try to find out why some of the sensible suggestions on taxation reform have not been accepted and what objections the bureaucrats have against them", Mr. Jha explains. "We will then give our own opinion whether the objections are valid."

Although himself a bureaucrat of long standing--since joining the Indian Civil Service in 1936 he held top economic posts in the government--Mr. Jha has a healthy scepticism about the stranglehold of the bureaucracy.

The new commission he says, would like to look at problems not from the bureaucratic angle, but from a pragmatic point of view. This is why Mr. Jha is reluctant to recruit retired civil servants on the staff of his commission. He would much rather have independent research scholars and experts who have already done some work in their respective fields.

The commission has been empowered by the government to co-opt ad hoc members on a part-time basis and enlist the assistance of experts and institutions.

The two members of the commission--Mr. R. Tirumalai and Dr. C. H. Hanumantha Rao--have already called on the chairman separately and the first formal meeting of the new body may be called next week.

CSO: 4220

INDIA

**TRIPURA EXTREMISTS REPORTED REGROUPING**

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 7 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] Agartala, March 6 (PTI)--Tripura tribal extremists are mobilising their forces in some hilly pockets mainly in the west and south district along the State's border with Bangladesh, according to an official spokesman here yesterday.

The spokesman said concentrations of such extremists were reported from Khowai and Amarpur subdivisions, opposite to Sylhet and Chittagong hill district of Bangladesh respectively.

Reports of infiltration of Mizo National Front (MNF) rebels into the Mizo-inhabited Jampui hills in north Tripura bordering Mizoram have also been received.

The Mizo hostiles are now quite active along northeastern Tripura border where they are forcibly collecting levies from the local tribal villagers, the spokesman added.

Meanwhile, Tripura Chief Minister Nripen Chakraborti has expressed concern at the Centres "failure" in deploying an additional BSF battalion to contain infiltration of armed extremists from across the border in the State. [as published]

In a statement here Mr Chakraborti held Tripura Upajati Juba Samiti extremists responsible for the recent killing of CPI-M leader, Bagala Mohant Jamatiya, who along with another tribal teacher, were kidnapped from their houses on 28 February.

CSO: 4220

## CONGRESS(I) MEMBERS TO QUIT CPI-SPONSORED GROUPS

Madras THE HINDU in English 8 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, March 7.

Congress (I) members and their sympathisers will pull out of the CPI-sponsored organisations like the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society, Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation and the Peace Council.

Despite the fluctuations in the CPI's relations with the Congress or the Congress (I), these bodies had served as a broad forum, jointly shared by the members of the two parties.

This arrangement worked smoothly when their relations were cordial but even in times of strain they managed to isolate their differences in the domestic sphere from their concern for friendship with the Soviet Union and other countries of the Socialist bloc. This will no longer be the case now.

"Friends of Soviet Union", recently formed—or revived, as its organisers claimed—by, among others, Mr. K. R. Ganesh, former Minister of State at the Centre, will serve as the platform for the pro-Soviet sections of the Congress (I).

There is firm evidence pointing to the Congress (I)'s encouragement to the new body. A word to this effect has already spread and, catching the hint, Congress (I) members would be quitting the CPI-sponsored organisations. They will not need a formal directive for this purpose. "Friends of Soviet Union" has Dr. S. D. Sharma, former Congress President, as its Chairman.

This development is significant in many ways. It shows the Congress (I)'s anxiety to project friendship with the Soviet Union through its own front organisations and not through those of the CPI.

It also indicates the Congress (I)'s annoyance over the CPI's hostility towards the Government which, according to the ruling party, is the dominant feature of the Communists' stance despite their support to Mrs. Gandhi's foreign policy.

Nothing explains this point more clearly than the inclusion in "Friends of Soviet Union" of Mrs. Roza Deshpande, who tried to bring the CPI closer to Mrs. Gandhi and failing in her attempt, formed a new party.

The CPI, meanwhile, remains steadfast in its opposition to the Government. In a statement today, the party General Secretary, Mr. Rajeswara Rao, took the Government to task for its failure to check price rise and for the "offensive against the working class". The Congress (I) Governments, he said, "are pursuing pro-vested interests policies and rejecting even the just demands of peasants, agricultural workers, industrial workers and employees". It supported the call for a march to Parliament by peasants and agricultural workers.

CSO: 4220

## CONGRESS(I) PLENUM TO BE HELD MIDDLE OF JUNE

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 5 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, March 4: The plenary session of the Congress (I) will be held in the middle of June this year "to elect the party president," according to the AICC (I) general secretary, Mr. Shyam Sundar Mahapatra.

The venue of the session is yet to be decided, but according to Mr. Mahapatra, the invitations extended by the PCC (I)s of Maharashtra and Karnataka for holding the plenum in Bombay or Bangalore were under consideration.

Meanwhile, the AICC (I) has asked the Congress (I) chief ministers to organise camps for orientation of legislators in parliamentary procedures and practices, according to Mr. Mahapatra. Letters have been written to the chief ministers to organise the camps on the lines of the orientation seminar recently held in Delhi.

Mr. Mahapatra also announced the confirmation of Mr. Ashok Kumar Bhattacharya as president of the Tripura ad hoc PCC (I) by Mrs. Gandhi. A new executive committee has also been formed for the state, superseding all the previous committees.

CSO: 4220



## REPORT ON 3-DAY CONFERENCE OF SARVA SEVA SANGH

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 5 Mar 81 p 5

[Text]

PANAJI, March 4.

**T**HE three-day all-India Sarva Seva Sangh conference, which concluded yesterday at Mangeshi, 20 km. from here, gave enough indications that sooner rather than later Sarvodaya workers will involve themselves in kisan agitation in the country.

The kisan movement was the main topic although gram swaraj, Lokswaraj and gramdan were also discussed.

Mr. Sharad Joshi, president of the Kisan Sanghatana, addressed the conference. He said the old British policy of taking away the raw material from this country and selling processed goods at enhanced prices was being followed by New Delhi.

He denied that his movement was kulak oriented. He said he would soon launch a movement for remunerative prices for "coarse" grains, too.

Mr. Tej Singh from Punjab, while congratulating Mr. Joshi on his kisan agitation, wanted the sangh to associate itself with such agitations.

The president of the sangh, Mr. Thakurdas Bang, said SSS workers had participated in the November agitation in Vidarbha. He termed the farmers' demand for remunerative prices as "legitimate, progressive self-interest".

Mr. Ramchand Bahi of Uttar Pradesh said kisans should stop giving foodgrains to the government under

the levy scheme and should "give grains to our farmhand families".

While Mr. Manmohan Chowdhury of Orissa supported the agitation, Mr. Kumar Prashant of Bihar and Mr. Badri Swami of Rajasthan said the scope of Mr. Joshi's movement was not wide enough to encompass all aspects of rural life.

The general secretary of the sangh, Mr. Shidharaj Dhadha, referred to the "percolation theory" of Mr. Joshi and said the experience of the last 33 years was that the benefits of increase in the prices of agricultural produce did not percolate to the other rural sectors.

Dada Dharmadhikari, a senior Sarvodaya leader, lamented that not many young workers were joining the Sarvodaya movement and those who were already in the movement were fighting amongst themselves.

A resolution extending "general support to non-party and peaceful" kisan agitations was passed at the conference.

Mr. Joshi was unhappy with the 'omnibus' resolution incorporating so many things making it (kisan movement) go out of focus.

He later told this reporter that he would lead an agitation at Nipani in Karnataka from March 14 for remunerative price for tobacco.

Mr. Joshi said he would concentrate on his movement in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka and Goa. He would start an agitation in Goa some time in May for remunerative price for paddy, he added.

**BEG REPLACES ANSARI AS MINORITY PANELS CHIEF**

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 5 Mar 81 p 5

[Text] New Delhi, March 4 (UNI): Mr. M. H. Beg took over as chairman of the minorities commission today.

Official sources said his predecessor, Mr. M. A. Ansari, was not sacked, but had retired in the normal course.

The sources said Mr. Ansari was made a member of the Narmada water disputes tribunal on his retirement as chief justice of Jammu and Kashmir in November, 1977. He was also appointed a member of the minorities commission on February 24, 1978. He was elevated to the chairmanship of the minorities commission in July, 1978, when Mr. M. R. Masani resigned.

Mr. Ansari was deemed to have completed his three-year term with the minorities commission on February 23 this year.

The sources said in a communication on February 23 the government of India thanked Mr. Ansari for his services. Mr. Ansari was also informed of the decision to appoint Mr. Beg as chairman of the commission.

The sources said it was unfortunate that the issue of holding the proposed seminar on religious minorities in Hyderabad with the expiry of Mr. Ansari's term got mixed.

**Annual Reports**

They said Prof. Manzoor Alam of Osmania University, Hyderabad, had mooted the idea of holding a seminar on Indian Muslims. The Union home ministry thought that the minorities commission could be an appropriate body to organise a seminar of this nature.

The commission was asked to prepare plans for the seminar. The merits of the revised proposal of the commission were under consideration, the sources said.

The sources also denied reports that the two annual reports submitted by the minorities commission were gathering dust in the home ministry.

There was no question of the high-power panel under Dr. Gopal Singh trespassing into the jurisdiction of the minorities commission.

The Gopal Singh panel was concerned with implementation of fiscal policies of the government in favour of minorities, the scheduled castes, the scheduled tribes and weaker section.

The terms of reference of the high-power panel and the minorities commission were different.

CSO: 4220

## SCIENTIST INVENTS ELECTRONIC VOTING MACHINE

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 6 Mar 81 p 16

[Text] Madras, March 5: An electronic voting machine which could do away with the laborious and costly process of polling and counting has been invented by an electronics man here. The machine can be used for voting as well as counting. It consists of a row of buttons on a rectangular panel under various symbols. All the voter has to do is to press a button of his choice. The counting is registered by two different methods: one by digital counters and the other by mechanical counters. [as published] The voting machine is connected to teletypewriters which print out the result.

Mr. M. Haneefa, who has patented the machine, claims that the margin of error is practically nil. Certain devices have been incorporated in it to eliminate malpractices. The machine he has invented has a capacity of five candidates. This could be increased to any number.

The cost of the machine is Rs. 5,000 but it could be reduced to Rs. 2,000 if produced on a mass-scale, says Mr. Haneefa. He has approached the chief election commissioner with his invention. The chief minister, Mr. M. G. Ramachandran, is expected to have a look at the machine shortly.

CSO: 4220

## PAPER GIVES DETAILS OF INDIAN-WEST GERMAN TALKS

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 5 Mar 81 pp 1, 7

[Text] New Delhi, March 4.

India, and West Germany today agreed to strive for the progress of the north-south dialogue, with the latter pledging to make "sacrifices" for a new world economic order. [as published]

The importance of the north-south dialogue was emphasised during talks between the visiting West German President, Mr. Karl Carstens, and the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and in the speeches by Mr. Carstens and the President, Mr. Sanjiva Reddy, at a banquet given by Mr. Reddy in the honour of the former.

The West German deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Mr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who is accompanying Mr. Carstens, had two-hour talks with his counterpart, Mr. P. V. Narsimha Rao.

Discussions between the two countries covered problems of international peace and security, disarmament and development, and the specific situation in Afghanistan, Southeast Asia and Poland. The European community's growing appreciation of the non-aligned movement and of India's role within the movement was clearly reflected in the remarks by the West German leaders. They like the dignitaries from Italy and the Netherlands who came to India recently, spoke of the non-aligned movement as a factor of "moderation and stability."

## Russian Proposals

Another significant point to emerge from the talks was the West German reaction to Mr. Brezhnev's peace proposals contained in his recent address to the CPSU congress. According to an official spokesman, the West German foreign minister described the Brezhnev offer for talks with the US as an indication of a move forward and a positive step in reviving the dialogue between the East and the West.

Mrs. Gandhi during her talks with the West German President said the developments or situation of the type obtaining in Afghanistan or between Iran and Iraq could be solved only by peaceful political means.

Mrs. Gandhi said the condemnation of one side or the other or a confrontationist approach would not help and recalled in this context efforts made by India to improve its relations with the country's neighbours. She also specifically referred to India's efforts to improve its ties with Pakistan.

Mrs. Gandhi emphasized the importance of the north-south dialogue being carried on on practical and positive lines. Mr. Carstens conveyed his country's willingness to take active part in the dialogue and expressed the hope that both India and West Germany would work in cooperation in this process.

#### India's Role

Mrs. Gandhi reiterated India's firm commitment to its non-aligned foreign policy and its determination to maintain the unity and effectiveness of the movement. Mr. Carstens acknowledged the "positive and important" role India had been playing in relation to developments in the region and also in the non-aligned movement. He said his country, a member of NATO, held the non-aligned movement in esteem and as a positive factor contributing to international peace and stability.

On bilateral matters, the two leaders expressed satisfaction at the increasing range and content of the ties between the two countries. Mrs. Gandhi expressed appreciation of the practical and understanding trade policies that West Germany was following in relation to India.

The talks between the two foreign ministers covered the situation in Europe also with particular reference to Poland. Mr. Genscher will have talks with Mr. Rao tomorrow and will also call on the Prime Minister.

Mr. and Mrs. Carstens called on President Sanjiva Reddy at Rashtrapati Bhavan. Later in the night, speaking at a banquet given by Mr. Reddy in his honour. Mr. Carstens said the policy of economic co-operation on equal terms with the countries of the third world had become an "indispensable part of our foreign policy." "You can, therefore, rely on Germany to contribute to the north-south dialogue."

#### Positive Attitude

Mr. Reddy called for a "positive attitude" to break the current stalemate in the dialogue. He referred to the reversion to protectionism by the advanced countries and to the constraints on the flow of trade and technology.

On the critical international situation as obtaining today, Mr. Reddy said though India and West Germany viewed some problem in different lights, they nevertheless agreed on the need for lessening tensions.

Mr. Carstens said that at a time when countries "are still being invaded and occupied in violation of the principles of renunciation of force and non-interference," nations with common basic convictions should intensify their dialogue.

CSO: 4220

## HARYANA CABINET DECIDES ON TWO-TIER PANCHAYAT PLAN

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 5 Mar 81 p 19

[Text] Chandigarh, March 4: The Haryana cabinet decided here yesterday to replace the existing three-tier panchayat raj system by a two-tier one to step up the pace of development. The government will move a bill in the vidhan sabha during its forthcoming session for the establishment of panchayat bodies at the villages and block levels.

The existing zilla parishads (district panchayat bodies) will be abolished. Zilla parishads are considered a stumbling block in the way of implementation of development programmes. They had begun to wield parallel authority.

While members of the village-level panchayat will be elected directly, the proposed legislation will provide for indirect elections to block samitis.

Briefing newsmen on the cabinet decisions, the chief minister, Mr. Bhajan Lal, pointed out that the decision on the two-tier panchayati raj was in accordance with the recommendations of the Asoka Mehta committee. It had recommended that the authority to implement development programmes should be exercised by a body below the zilla parishad level. The two-tier pattern would enable the government to vest this power in village panchayats.

Mr. Bhajan Lal reiterated the government's decision to hold municipal elections by the end of June.

The chief minister disclosed that the Haryana-Himachal Pradesh agreement on joint implementation of the 1,020 mw Nathpa-Jakri hydel project would be amended soon to incorporate a provision for the allocation of five per cent of Haryana's share in power and ten per cent of Himachal's share to the Centre. This had become necessary as 20 per cent of the power generated was to be given to Uttar Pradesh.

Mr. Bhajan Lal denied that there was any pressure on the Haryana government to part with some of the Nathpa-Jakri power for Rajasthan.

Under the new formula, Haryana will meet 50 per cent of the cost and get 42 per cent of the power generated by the project. It will sell five per cent of this power to the Centre at the market rate.



Himachal Pradesh will meet 25 per cent of the cost and get 37 per cent of power. It will part with ten per cent of its share of power in favour of the Centre.

The Union government will meet 25 per cent of the cost and get 21 per cent power in return.

CSO: 4220

## CALCUTTA PAPER REPORTS ON NAXALITE RESURGENCE

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 5 Mar 81 p 9

(Article by Gautam Choudhuri)

(Text)

**RAIGUNJ, March 4.**—The military precision of their gunsnatching and the way they have managed to outwit the police suggest that the Naxalites in West Dinajpur have a definite strategy. Although five guns have so far been recovered, the massive mobilization of police forces has yet to yield any significant clue.

In leaflets, distributed among villages, they listed their three initial programmes as (1) annihilation of jotedars and class enemies; (2) killing of dacoits and their allies and (3) arms collection. The leaflets included a long list of programmes like food and nutrition for all, work for the unemployed and equal distribution of land.

Evidently, the movement is being geared up in stages and the Naxalites have been able to mobilise some mass support, although their actions have created fear among villagers.

They have taken up their third programme. They seem to have adopted a wait-and-see approach and are trying to avoid any confrontation with police.

The Naxalites have allegedly murdered 30 people since January last year, some brutally. The victims were not policemen or ordinary villagers; most of them were upper middle-class landowners and anti-social elements. Their objective appeared to be to show off their strength and to create terror.

The first hint of a Naxalite resurgence was available in early 1979, when a bunker was found in Chhatraghati, in the Itahar thana area. Police were sure that the bunker was a secret meeting place and there was evidence ... meetings having been held.

**THE INFORMERS**

Annihilation of jotedars and class enemies—the first programme—began with the killing of Jyotishwar Pradhan, a local jotedar inside a hut near Mahendra village, in broad daylight in

June 1979. The murder, according to police sources, was an act of revenge. Jyotishwar had informed the police about the bunker. The soon murder, however, angered some people. They bent to death Shyam Hanada, one of the alleged murderers. Shyam was a santhal, and said to be a Naxalite worker.

Retaliation came within a few days. The Naxalites hacked to death Jyotishwar, brother of Jyotishwar, outside his own house, severed the head and hung his body from a tree. They reportedly warned the villagers that all informers would meet the same fate. The beheaded body of Jyotishwar's grandson was found in a ditch after some days. Later, the extremists built a "Shahid bedi" at the place where their comrade had been beaten to death. They renamed a nearby village Shyamnagar. The name stuck.

A six-month pace followed. The second murder associated with them was committed in the Hemtash thana area in January last year, when Girish Pradhan, a local jotedar and his son, were killed. The provocation is not clearly known. Several persons were arrested, some of whom later broke Maida jail and escaped. A contingent of the Eastern Frontier Rifles was posted in the Hemtash thana area. Apparently, the Naxalites withdrew from the area, for after that murder, no trace of them were found till date.

Since then, sporadic murder of jotedars took place in Itahar, Kushmundi and Banthari thana areas, after which some rich jotedars started leaving their villages. Most of the murders were committed in the Itahar thana area. It continued throughout last year and in January this year as well.

Naxalite posters appeared after the Hemtash incident. Leaflets announcing the movement's objectives were distributed. The

walls of a high school in Raigunj were plastered with such posters. When the headmaster started cleaning the walls, he was threatened. The cleaning operation stopped at once. The wall of the local Town Club ground, the venue of the Republic Day Parade, was plastered with such posters on the eve of Republic Day.

**"RED GUARD"**

At the same time, the Naxalites started issuing threatening letters to the rich and middle-class jotedars. Most of these letters said: "You have done enough misdeeds. Be prepared. We are coming." The posters, leaflets and letters were issued on behalf of the "People's Revolutionary Government" and were signed by Rudra Satish and a few others. Some were also issued in the name of the "Red Guard". The common slogans were "Charu Mazumdar Zindabad", "Naxalbari Zindabad", "Naxalbari's path is our path", "Install the Revolutionary Government".

It is generally believed that both the first and the second programmes were taken up simultaneously during the last quarter of 1980. In early December, police seized some white helmets, bombs and some documents from Tina and villages adjoining Itahar. Copies of Dethabati, the mouthpiece of the Naxalites, were discovered in several places.

The Naxalites then killed several notorious dacoits and some jotedars, who were considered their allies. Law and order at that time had deteriorated in these areas. Dacoities were frequent. Organized gangs hijacked trucks and passenger buses on National Highway. People complained of inaction and connivance on the part of the police. On one occasion, the officer-in-charge of the Itahar thana was threatened near the Namania village throughout the night. The villagers demanded restoration of law and order.

and an end to dacoities. The officer had to be rescued in the morning.

On another occasion, the truck drivers shunned the officer-in-charge of the Banahati thana and the sub-divisional police officer had to intervene. On yet another occasion they blocked the Highway with their trucks.

Immediately after the Naxalites killed the dacoits the number of dacoities and highway robberies dropped appreciably. Police officials admit that this might have created some goodwill for the Naxalites.

Gun-snatching started last week and the police were caught unawares. The presence of the extremists had been known for more than a year. But evidently, there were gaps in intelligence and a generally lackadaisical attitude in the force, which helped the Naxalites.

#### BRIGADES

The extremists, who identify themselves as of the pro Lin-Biao faction, have begun claiming that they had "liberated certain areas" where the Revolutionary Government was functioning. They had also reportedly formed several brigades, one of them named the Shyam Brigade, in

memory of their dead comrades. Each brigade reportedly has over 50 men. Their uniforms is jungle-green and they follow "strict army discipline".

In a leaflet, printed on white paper, it was announced that the Revolutionary Government had been established on Indian soil in the north Bengal-Bihar border. "We are workers, peasants and middle-class people. We have set up the people's independent State". According to the leaflet, the Government was headed by a "poor farmer, chairman of the executive body. The body will implement its laws through Revolutionary committees. The army must obey the body". At the top of the leaflet is a photograph of Charu Mazumdar. In another leaflet, the army was ordered to raise guerrilla troops in all areas.

According to police sources, the Naxalites had asked the landlords to allocate paddy and other produce to them and had earmarked the land belonging to the Revolutionary Government. No one has yet resisted this. There were, incidentally, fewer harvesting clashes in the sub-division this year.

The locale has been well-chosen, especially because of its remoteness from the sub-divisional head-

quarters. The three thanas have common borders either with Bihar or Malda, or Bangladesh. It reminds one of the Naxalbari area in Jalgaon, where the earliest movement originated and which has common borders with Nepal and Bangladesh. The area has allowed them a safe retreat and enabled them to establish rapport with their comrades in Bihar and Malda. Police sources do not rule out the possibility of their association with extremists in Bangladesh.

The Naxalites are said to have concentrated on a particular class of villagers—the Pallas, a stunted and poor class who constitute about 50% of the sub-division's population. Most of them are landless labourers.

One theory is that a section of disgruntled CPI(M) workers and supporters might have joined the Naxalites or are operating on their own posing as Naxalites. Officials do not rule this out, considering the fact that only the CPI(M) has such bases in the sub-division. It is interesting to note that the arrested school-teacher belonged to the CPI(M) and was popularly known to be close to the local CPI(M) leaders. But no conclusion can yet be drawn.

## UNIVERSITY SETS UP EXPERIMENTAL SOLAR CENTER

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 5 Mar 81 p 10

[Text] Kalyani, March 4.--The Department of Physics of the University of Kalyani has set up an experimental solar-power energy centre at Charsarati village, a few kilometres away from here. Sunlight is being converted into electricity, which is energizing a television set and two fluorescent lamps.

Research scholars of the Physics Department claim that this unit is the first of its kind in eastern India, where solar energy is being converted into electrical energy and put into practical use. They believe if Kalyani's experiment turns out to be commercially viable, then such solar-powered units may soon replace diesel pumpsets.

Outwardly, the appearance of the unit is quite simple. A few rectangular slabs have been placed on the slanting asbestos roof of a single-storied building. The slant of the roof is parallel to the latitude of the place (23°) and facing south to capture maximum sunlight. The slabs contain many circular discs. A bunch of electrical wire is attached to these. Their other ends run into two batteries, resembling batteries for engines of automobiles. A few electronic meters complete the show.

The circular discs are the "solar cells" which form the heart of the system. A solar cell works on the principle of "photovoltaic conversion of sunlight into electricity". Each cell used in the unit is a single silicon crystal. Thirty-six such cells are arranged in one module, which is a flat slab, covered by glass. The unit now has eight modules which are interconnected to generate 100 watts of power at 24 volts during its peak capability. The battery has a 24-volt capacity and is said to be able to retain 120 ampere hour of current for many days. The system attains peak generation during mid-day.

The TV set, which had to be modified for this experiment, and the two lights need about 15 ampere hours of current. The TV is being used to educate and entertain villagers in the evening. The Bidhan Chandra Krish Viswavidyalaya is organizing an adult education programme. Classes are illuminated by the tube lights. The villagers themselves have donated the land on which the unit has been built and keep a watch so that nothing is stolen or damaged.

The biggest problem for the researchers is to make the system cost-competitive for commercial generation. They admit that the cost of generation is now high,

about Rs 100 a watt during peak hours. The Physics Department obtained the cells from Central Electronics, said to be the sole manufacturer of such cells in the country. The initial cost of installation exceeded Rs 10,000, but the university obtained a grant from the Department of Science and Technology of the Central Government. Chloride India manufactured the batteries specially for the purpose and supplied them free.

Though initially costly, the Kalyani researchers point out that the system has a life of at least 20 years, during which maintenance cost is low. The batteries need to be refilled only once a year and the charge can be brought down to about 20% of the capacity, without fear of the battery running down.

The solar energy laboratory of the university is now experimenting with cadmium sulphide as a possible ingredient of solar cells--to replace silicon which is costly. But there are difficult technical problems to be overcome. Meanwhile, there are plans to add another eight modules to the system to energise a tubewell and supply drinking water to a school. In the second phase of planned expansion, it is planned to supply power to a pump set for irrigation and a husking machine.

The unit has been running for over two months. There is some anxiety over how it will fare during bad weather. The glass cases containing the cells could be damaged by a hailstorm.

CSO: 4220

## PUBLIC SECTOR STEEL PLANTS EXPECT HIGHER OUTPUT

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 5 Mar 81 p 9

[Text]

NEW DELHI, March 4.—The five public sector integrated steel plants are poised to close the current financial year (March 1980—April 1981) with a production of 4.6 million tonnes of saleable steel, according to a statement issued by the Steel Authority of India here yesterday.

This optimistic estimate of SAIL is based on the pick up in the output of saleable steel in February this year—at 452,300 tonnes. The official statement claims that "SAIL is now making a determined bid to exceed last year's saleable steel production of 4.50 million tonnes".

This means that the production of saleable steel at the end of the current financial year is going to be only a shade better than 4.59 million tonnes. Last year (1979-80) was considered the worst. Evidently, the production of saleable steel by the public sector plants is more or less at the level of 1979-80.

The official statement says that "with the high rate established during February, SAIL is now close to the peak performance levels of 1976-77 and 1977-78 which were the brightest years of the Indian steel industry". This claim of SAIL will appear untenable, judging by the record of the past five years. The production of saleable steel of the five steel plants has progressively declined. From the production level of 5.3 million tonnes of saleable steel in 1976-77,

it came down to 4.59 million tonnes in 1979-80.

The fall in the capacity utilization of the plants is said to be due to shortage of power and coking coal. The deterioration in the supplies of power and coal has resulted in lower production of saleable steel which, in turn, caused the operational costs of the plants to rise.

According to its recent official announcement, SAIL has planned a target of 5.27 million tonnes of saleable steel for its five plants in 1981-82. Of course, this target is based on the indicated availability of the power and coal. However, the target for the next year does not match the production level of 5.3 million tonnes touched in 1976-77.

The Government has jacked up the prices of steel by 20% from February 9 to compensate the steel industry for cost escalations. The Government expects that the public sector plants should show better performance with the available inputs of power and coal as TISCO has been doing despite many constraints.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MINORITIES PANEL HEAD

Madras THE HINDU in English 8 Mar 81 p 16

[Text] With a chubby face adding majesty to his elderly look, Mr. Mirza Hameedullah Beg, a former Chief Justice of India, is the cartoonist's delight. He occupies the posh, panelled room in the Minorities Commission office in a modern, multi-storeyed complex in New Delhi with remarkable ease. He replies to congratulatory phone calls in a soft, well-modulated voice.

The picture he projects, a day after he took charge as chairman of the Commission is no index of the awesome responsibility he has assumed. Mr. Beg had no prior indication that he would be getting this assignment. He happened to be in Delhi for a meeting of the governing body of one of the institutions with which he is connected and suddenly found himself inducted in the new post.

This job, by its very nature, is not easy: it has become more complex because of the controversies that shrouded his two predecessors, Mr. Minoo Masani and Mr. Justice M. A. Ansari.

A jarring note got introduced in Mr. Beg's appointment, as some interpreted Mr. Ansari's replacement as a sack. This, the Government said, was not correct, because Mr. Ansari had completed a three-year term (his combined tenure as a member and the chairman) in the Commission.

From the world of judiciary, Mr. Beg has trodden into the world of politics, for whatever be the Commission's terms of reference, its job has many sensitive overtones. He brings to his new role the rich experience as a judge and a jurist and knowledge of men and matters.

At 68, Mr. Beg can look back to a life of distinctions and a significant contribution to the interpretation of law and Constitution apart from a distinguished academic record.

Retiring in 1978, he had had the opportunity of deciding important constitutional issues during what, undoubtedly, was the most critical period after independence.

No account of his career will be complete without a reference to his judgment in the Keshawananda Bharati case, which expounded the theory of the unamendable basic structure of the Constitution.



This, along with an earlier Supreme Court verdict in the Golaknath case (which held that fundamental rights were unamendable) continues to feed lively constitutional controversies.

The case arising out of the dissolution of the nine State Assemblies by the Janata Government at the Centre, too, was taken up by the Supreme Court during his tenure.

It was because of his contribution that Mr. Charles Rhyne, President of the World Peace Through Law Movement (a former President of the American Bar Association) introduced Mr. Beg to the world's jurists, judges and lawyers assembled in Manila in 1977 as "one of the world's greatest jurists".

He presided over a bench of the world's chief justices in Manila trying a ticklish question of the law of the seas and his performance there earned him its highest award, with the citation "judicial statesman par excellence".

Mr. Beg represents a happy blend of the north and the south. He had his early schooling in Hyderabad but began his legal career in Allahabad University--as a member of the Faculty of Law and later moved to Delhi to practise in the Supreme Court for 16 years from 1947.

He became a Judge of the Allahabad High Court in 1971, and a Judge of the Supreme Court later that year. He took over as the Chief Justice of India in February 1977 for a term lasting nearly two years. In 1979, he presided over the Human Rights session of the world jurists in Madrid.

Mr. Beg would not like to outline his ideas on his new assignment, because, as he says, he has yet to familiarise himself with the Commission's work in the past. Even otherwise his caution is understandable--for he would not like to stray into a controversy.

It is, however, clear that he does not favour the Commission getting bogged in individual cases but would want it to take up questions relating to minorities in a broad perspective.

Some idea of the approach he would adopt can be had from his writings. "The minds of Muslim religious leaders", he says in a recent article, "seem so completely occupied by theological controversies which have little bearing or relevance today that there seems no room left there for progress in thought. Indeed to suggest that a progressive development of every religion including their own is not only possible but absolutely essential for its survival today seems almost heresy to them".

CSO: 4220

## AGRICULTURE MINISTER EXPECTS WHEAT PRODUCTION RECORD

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 7 Mar 81 p 12

[Text]

NEW DELHI, March 6 (PTI) — WHEAT production in the country may touch an all-time record of 36 million tonnes in the coming year, Rao Birendra Singh, agriculture minister, said in the Rajya Sabha today.

This would, however, depend on the state governments' ability to ensure adequate supply of electricity, diesel and water to farmers during the next "crucial" fortnight, the minister cautioned.

Rao Birendra Singh said the procurement target for wheat would have to be 9.5 million tonnes against 5.8 million tonnes last year.

He was replying to a calling-attention motion on remunerative prices for wheat and paddy, notice of which was given by Mr. Kaip Nath Rai (Cong-I) and 64 others.

The government, he said, would shortly announce the procurement price of wheat. While the Agricultural Prices Commission had recommended Rs. 127 a quintal of wheat — an increase of Rs. 10 over last year — the chief ministers had recently suggested prices ranging from Rs. 127 to Rs. 150 a quintal.

#### 'NO EXPORT OF WHEAT'

Replying to Mr. Rai and Mr. N. P. Shahi (Lok Dal), the minister stated that there was no question of India exporting wheat although a high price of Rs. 140 to Rs. 170 per quintal prevailed in the international market.

"Our concern is to procure 9.5 million tonnes. We do not want to take a chance," the minister remarked.

The minister said that rice procurement during the season totalled 4.8 million tonnes off yesterday against

3.3 million tonnes for the corresponding period last year.

This was the result of favourable response from growers to the prices announced by the government, he added.

When the members called the attention of the government to the farmers' demand for remunerative prices for wheat and paddy taking into account rise in cost of inputs, the minister said that a final decision on wheat prices would be taken soon.

Rao Birendra Singh recalled that the price of paddy had been raised in the kharif season from Rs. 95 to Rs. 105 a quintal last year. While doing so, the increase in cost of two important inputs — fertilisers and diesel — had been taken into account.

It was too early to specifically state the price to be fixed for the next kharif season as sowing is to begin only from June, he said.

UNI adds: Mr. Shahi had complained about the non-availability of wheat at the fair-price shops in Uttar Pradesh for the last two months.

Mr. Birendra Singh told him that while the state produced ten million tonnes of wheat last year, it could procure only 500,000 tonnes. On the other hand, Punjab, with a production of seven million tonnes, had contributed 4.2 million tonnes of wheat.

The minister turned down the demand for the takeover of the wholesale trade in foodgrains.

The minister told the members that he had told the states to supply power and diesel on a priority basis to the farmers in the next 15 to 20 days, which were crucial for a good crop.

## DROUGHT REPORTED A MAJOR PROBLEM IN TAMIL NADU

Madras THE HINDU in English 5 Mar 81 p 8

[Text]

**A** PERSON who can get a glass of water for the asking would require great imagination to visualise the difficulty of the people in three-fourths of Andhra Pradesh in getting a pot of drinking water per family every day.

"Noddu Leni Rangapuram" (waterless Rangapuram) has become the name of a village in Dhone taluk of Kurnool district. The Minister for Major Industries, Mr. M. Bagha Reddi quotes a proverb in Zabeerabad area: "Don't give your bull to Haddanu and your daughter to Borancha" because water in the open wells is 400 feet deep there and bulls are used to draw water through a moat and drinking water wells are 150 feet deep. Women have to go down the steep wells to collect a pot of water.

Your correspondent, who visited Thatipamula village in Tsangathurthi panchayat samithi last week, found women trekking across the village, the fields and the totally dry Bikkuru stream. They walk on the riverbed for a furlong and dig up to three feet to allow water to percolate. They wait in patience for the water to seep through the sand, and scoop it into their pots.

The people in the village said this was the first time in living memory that they had to walk so far into the river bed and dig so deep for water.

Scarcity of drinking water has turned out to be the major issue faced by the State with 14 of its 23 districts declared drought-hit. In some areas, monsoon failure is experienced for the second successive year. The summer has just started and the rains, should the monsoon break out in time, are expected only around June 10.

Thatipamula village was in the news because it figured in the Assembly where the CPI(M) members complained of red tape holding up a protected water supply scheme in disuse in the fairly big village, with 3,000 population, off the Suryapet-Janagachan road. There are 31 private wells but they yield salt water.

A protected water supply scheme was sanctioned for the village way back in 1964 at a cost of Rs. 80,000. Work began two years later and was completed in 1971. A 20 feet diameter open well was dug, a steel tank with 23,000 litres capacity was constructed, and an oil engine was installed to pump water and send it through the distribution system.

The scheme functioned till May 22, 1973 and was abandoned because the village panchayat could not pay for the cost of diesel oil and maintenance.

The Minister for Rural Works, Mr. Paladugu Venkata Rao gave an assurance in the Assembly that drinking water would flow through the pipes in the village by March 15. He visited the village and inspected the work on replacement of the rusted pipes. The open well looked muddy, but it had 30 feet of water which tasted good.

In Thatipamula, a fresh investment of Rs. 25,000 was required to replace the oil engine with an electric pumpset and repairs to pumping mains. This amount, however, was not enough. Another Rs. 24,000 had to be sanctioned to replace the rusted pipelines.

Mr. Venkat Rao says action had to be taken to reactivate similar schemes in disuse. He has instructed the department to check with District Collectors and find out how many schemes are in disuse.

A rough survey made by the State Government for a World Bank team has estimated that a sum of about Rs. 330 crores is required to provide drinking water to all the villages and towns in the State.

In an estimated 3,700 villages, there is not a single source of drinking water supply.

In 180 villages in Prakasam and Nalgonda districts, the people continue to drink water which contains fluoride beyond tolerance limits. In another, 1,000 villages, the residents drink water carrying germs which cause diseases like gastro-enteritis.

Kokkat village in Tandur panchayat samithi had no problem till a small dam

was built across the Kanga stream when water started to stagnate and got infected resulting in cases of cholera in 1978.

The Government spent Rs. 115 lakhs on a water supply scheme covering 40 villages around Alur in Kurnool district by drawing water from the Tungabhadra canal. It costs the Government Rs. 6 lakhs annually to run the scheme. But the 40 villages representing a population of one lakh are unable to raise more than Rs. 50,000 by way of water tax. The persisting drought has only accentuated an already existing serious problem of drinking water supply.

The State Government had suggested to the Central team which visited the State earlier schemes costing Rs. 13 crores. But the plan envisages an expenditure of only Rs. 7 crores on drinking water supply till the end of March.

There is provision for digging 4,269 bore wells, sinking 2,290 existing borewells, digging 1,188 open wells, deepening 2,661 existing open wells, augmenting water supply in 202 protected water supply

schemes and installation of pumpsets in about 328 cases.

The Government has also ordered that all protected water supply schemes in panchayats, discontinued for non-payment of electric charges should be recommissioned and the arrears of electricity charges paid from drought relief funds.

The CPI(M) MLA, Mrs. Mallu Swarnajyam says that the Government is showing interest in the Thatipamula village scheme because of the "pressure of landlords". She complains she was prevented from holding a public meeting in the village. But she managed to parade through the village shouting slogans against bonded labour. "Still bonded labour exists in that village". She demands that public taps be located in areas where the poor live, rather than near the houses of the big landlords.

Mr. Venkat Rao has issued instructions that the water should reach the Hartjan hamlet about a kilometre from the village, and that public taps be spread over evenly throughout the village at convenient points.

## PRICE OF KEROSENE SOLD TO INDUSTRY RAISED

Madras THE HINDU in English 5 Mar 81 p 1

[Text]

NEW DELHI, March 4.

A steep increase in the price of kerosene sold to industrial users by Rs. 1,600 a kilolitre over the price charged to the domestic consumers is reported to have been effected quietly by the Union Government a month ago.

The price increase which has been kept carefully unpublished but communicated through an official order by the Union Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers, to the oil companies has caused dismay among industrial users who include paint and varnish manufacturers, forging plants, tile units, etc.

The Government is understood to have exempted Defence and Railway workshops and research and development establishments from the higher price.

The revenue through this price increase is expected to be an additional recovery of Rs. 16 crore in a Rs. 1 year.

The basic selling price of kerosene after the last price increase effected from January 13 this year amounts to about Rs. 1400 a kilolitre at the storage points at Bombay and Koyak.

(The selling price of kerosene in Delhi is Rs. 1655 a kilolitre).

The reason for the steep increase is that it would bridge the gap between the import price and the domestic price. The price of kerosene even after successive hikes is said to be only 48 per cent of the import price.

Industrial use of kerosene is, however, not as widespread as furnace oil. The Petroleum Ministry itself does not seem to have any precise idea of the quantity of kerosene consumed as industrial fuel. But according to rough estimates it is said to be around 100,000 kilolitres.

The Ministry feels that as a measure of conservation, industrial units should use coal as a boiler fuel.

This is the first time that a differential price is being charged for industrial users of kerosene. It does not seem to have occurred to any of the expert committees set up by the Government earlier that there was scope for economising on the use of kerosene as an industrial fuel and for raising its price so steeply. The expert committees had concentrated mainly on furnace oil and recommended the switch-over to coal.

## BRIEFS

**SCHEDULED CASTE OFFICIALS**--New Delhi, March 4 (PTI): Mr. T. M. Sawant, MP, and Mr. Hari Lal Bitashi have been appointed presidents of the Maharashtra and Jammu and Kashmir units of the Akhil Bharat Anusuchit-Jati Parishad. Mr. Sushil Kumar Shinde will be the General secretary for Maharashtra and Mr. Sham Lal for Jammu and Kashmir, a parishad press release said here today. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 5 Mar 81 p 5]

**POLICE PANEL REPORT**--New Delhi, March 4 (UNI): The chairman of the national police commission, Mr. Dharam Vira, presented the sixth report of the commission today to the Union home minister, Mr. Zail Singh. The report deals with communal riots, urban property, police behaviour, training of IPS officers, police and students. The commission members present on the occasion were Mr. N. S. Saxena and Mr. K. F. Rustanji. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 5 Mar 81 p 7]

**SOVIET-INDIAN MEETING**--Moscow, March 4 (PTI): A meeting of the joint Soviet-Indian working group for scientific and technical cooperation in the field of building materials industry will be held this year in India, reports APN. According to Mr. P. Voronin, deputy minister of the building materials industry, Soviet Union. The working group will discuss the results of the cooperation achieved this year and problems of its further expansion. A team of Indian experts from the ministry of works and housing visited Moscow and a protocol and a working programme of co-operation in the field of building materials were signed between the two sides in September last. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 5 Mar 81 p 7]

**ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL GUIDE**--It is a measure of the useful purpose that Kothari's Economic and Industrial Guide of India serves that Kothari & Sons the publishers, have only recently brought out its expanded 33rd edition. An imposing volume more than 2,000 pages, the guide presents a detailed financial analysis of over 2,000 joint stock companies containing significance ratios in a bid to give the investors a comprehensive view of the working of each company. The volume is enriched by a general information section covering the performance of the strategic areas of the country's economy including agriculture, industry, money and banking, prices and foreign trade. It also embraces the working of the units in public and joint sectors and throws light on the question of Indian participation in joint ventures abroad. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 5 Mar 81 p 8]



**FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEALINGS**--Under the exchange control regulations in force, authorised dealers in foreign exchange and money-changers are permitted to purchase foreign currency notes even from persons normally resident in India, besides tourists on temporary visit to the country. This freedom has been allowed to facilitate exchange into Indian rupees of foreign currency notes received by such persons from foreign visiting tourists in genuine circumstances. This clarification has been made by the Reserve Bank, as there seems to be an impression among the public that exchange of foreign currency into Indian rupees through authorised dealers by persons normally resident in India is subject to restrictions.

**WEST BENGAL LANGUAGE POLICY**--The Bar Association of High Court, Calcutta, at its meeting on Wednesday condemned the abolition of English at the primary stage, which it described as "adventurism on purely political grounds, not based on any ideology, which ignores the real, genuine and long term interest of the people of the State". The meeting urged the Government to reconsider the issue and withdraw its announced policy on language. It said that "to promote social and economic mobilities, the policy of the State should rather be encouragement, expansion and improvement" of English language education in the State for every one, irrespective of race, caste, creed or social status. [Text] [Calcutta THE SUNDAY STATESMAN in English 8 Mar 81 p 7]

**CHANDERNAGORE CIVIL ELECTIONS**--Election to 89 municipalities and the Chandernagore Municipal Corporation will be held on May 31. The total number of wards for these 90 local bodies is 1,542. Notifications for the elections will be issued on March 30. Nominations are to be filed between March 31 and April 4. Candidates may be sponsored by political parties and will be allotted reserved symbols. The voting age has been fixed at 18 years. Mr Prasanta Sur, Minister for Municipal Services, told reporters on Saturday that elections to the Calcutta Corporation and Howrah Municipality would have to wait for the President's assent to the two Bills. A meeting of the district magistrates will be held in Calcutta on March 13 to finalize the details of the elections. [Text] [Calcutta THE SUNDAY STATESMAN in English 8 Mar 81 p 7]

**SCIENCE PANEL FORMED**--A nine-member cabinet committee, headed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, has been formed to deal with broad policy matters relating to science and technology, reports UNI. [as published] Besides Mrs Gandhi, the committee will consist of the following as members: External Affairs Minister P V Narasimha Rao, Finance Minister R Venkataraman, Petroleum Minister P C Sethi, Agriculture Minister Rao Birendra Singh Energy Minister Abdul Ghani Khan Khan Chaudhury, Planning Minister Narain Dutt Tiwari, Minister of State for Industry Charanjit Chanana and Minister of State for Science and Technology C P N Singh. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had told the 68th session of the Indian Science Congress at Banaras two months ago that the Government would be forming such a committee and also setting up a commission on alternative sources of energy. Secretary to the department of science and technology will head the commission whose composition and terms of reference are yet to be announced. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 8 Mar 81 p 10]



**TAMIL NADU ENERGY PROJECT**--The Tamil Nadu Government has given up its proposed Rs. 300-crore ocean thermal energy project which was to have had the collaboration of the General Electric of the U.S. as the Centre has said that it could not release the foreign exchange for it. Mr. S. Ramachandran, Electricity Minister, said this in the Tamil Nadu Assembly during question time today. He pointed out that the Prime Minister had announced that the Centre was setting up a Commission on alternative energy sources. The results of the studies of the Commission would be of benefit to Tamil Nadu also, he said. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 5 Mar 81 p 1]

**ARRIVAL OF JAGUARS**--The first three Jaguar deep penetration strike aircraft, built entirely to Indian specifications, arrived at an air base in Western India on Thursday, says UNI. Flown by Indian Air Force pilots the Jaguars took off from the British Aerospace factory at Warton in Lancashire and passed through Cyprus and Oman before landing on Indian soil. Already IAF has one squadron of Jaguar fighter aircraft but the planes have been loaned by the Royal Air Force and are to be returned in batches when more of new Jaguars arrive. Although the 18 Jaguars on loan had been modified for operation in Indian environments the new Jaguars are custom-built for the IAF and have certain new features to meet the Indian specifications and requirements. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 6 Mar 81 p 1]

**NEW BIHAR MINISTER**--Patna, March 5--Mr Leander Tiru, MLA from Torpa (ST) constituency in Ranchi district, was today included in the Bihar Cabinet and was made Minister of State for Industries. The portfolio was earlier held by Mr Ramdeo Rai, who has been shifted to the department of primary and secondary education as Minister of State. There were 39 Ministers in the Bihar Cabinet--17 Ministers of State and five Deputy Ministers. [Excerpts] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 6 Mar 81 p 1]

**TENSION IN NAGALAND**--Kohima, March 5 (UNI). After a lull, tension is again increasing along the international border in Nagaland's Tuensang district, according to reports reaching here. About 200 guerillas, led by 'captain' Tosangkiu of the Miuyah-Isak faction, are now camping at Yaumpi in Northern Burma opposite Mini area of Tuensang district. /The group has asked the villagers in Mini to pay Rs. 5 per house as 'tax' and send one youngman for every house to its armed wing, the reports said./ [in boldface] The villagers, who have defied the order, now fear the group might retaliate, the reports said. Village guards and other security men are keeping vigil. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 6 Mar 81 p 1]

**FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM**--New Delhi, March 4. The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, has urged the Chief Ministers of States and Union Territories to assume the responsibility of implementing the family planning programme. In a letter, she has asked them to take stock of the situation in their States and Union Territories, review it from time to time and send periodic reports to help her put the programme on a sound footing. Asserting that people in the country, particularly women, wanted family planning, she stressed the need for involving all sectors of society to achieve the task of giving them necessary guidance and information.--PTI. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 5 Mar 81 p 1]

LAND CONFISCATION--Sialkot, Feb. 22--The puppet Government of occupied State of Jammu and Kashmir has confiscated agricultural land belonging to over three lakh Muslims in the name of land reforms through an ordinance, depriving them of the proprietary rights, according to reports received here today from across the Ceasefire Line. Chief Minister Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah at the behest of the Indian Government had started a campaign to make the influential Muslim agriculturists economically ineffective. The report added that the people of all shades of opinions have severely condemned this move. Meanwhile, Mr Abdul Rashid, a renowned leader of the farmers commenting on the Ordinance, said in Jammu yesterday that it was a planned conspiracy against the Muslims and this ordinance was being introduced simply to strengthen the Hindu population by increasing their influence over the Muslims. He further said that the influential zamindar families were being harassed in the name of land reforms. The report added that in about 2500 villages so far the Muslims had been debarred from proprietary rights. [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 23 Feb 81 p 6]

LOK DAL DEFECTOR--Former member of Metropolitan Council Mewa Ram Arya has resigned from the post of general secretary of Delhi Pradesh Lok Dal and joined the Bharatiya Janata Party along with his supporters. [as published] This was announced on Friday at a press conference by Delhi Pradesh BJP general-secretary Madan Lal Khurana. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 7 Mar 81 p 7]

KERALA REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISTS--New Delhi, March 7: The Kerala unit of the Revolutionary Socialist Party, partner of the left-democratic front government of the state, which had broken away from its parent body, has returned to the party fold. Led by Mr. Baby John, Kerala education minister, a 25-member delegation of the state unit attended the party's national conference held in Kanpur recently. The RSP is a partner in the state governments of Kerala, West Bengal and Tripura. It is also a constituent of the six-party alliance and subscribes to the policy of a united leftist front at the national level opposing the "bourgeois rule" of the Congress (I). [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 8 Mar 81 p 7]

NEWSPRINT FROM USSR--Moscow, March 7 (PTI): India will receive 50,000 tonnes of newsprint from the Soviet Union during 1981-82 under a contract signed here yesterday. This will be 5,000 tonnes more than last year. The contract with the USSR was signed by a three-member delegation led by Mr. Joglekar, registrar of newspapers. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 8 Mar 81 p 9]

CSO: 4220

## PREPARATIONS FOR FORTHCOMING GENERAL ELECTION

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 13 Feb 81 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] It is officially prohibited to turn Pancasila [the five ideological bases of the Indonesian state, namely, Belief in God, National Consciousness, Humanism, Social Justice and Democracy] into a political issue in the forthcoming general election. During electioneering period, all parties will be forbidden to deviate, distort or undermine the significance and contents of the Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

The themes and subject matters presented by the three participating parties, namely, the United Development Party, Indonesian Democratic Party and GOLKAR, in their campaigning must be confined to their respective platforms and programs related to national development.

In his capacity of chairman of the Institute of General Election, Minister of Home Affairs Amirmachmud made the abovementioned clarification at a combined meeting of Indonesian Election Commission and Central Supervisory Committee for the Implementation of General Election yesterday. A number of Cabinet ministers, who had been sworn in by the president as members of the commission, attended the meeting, including Mudjono, Esq, the minister of justice; Sudomo, deputy commander in chief of the armed forces and of the Command for the Restoration of Security and Order; Ali Wardhana, minister of finance; Rumiin Nurjadin, minister of communications; Bustanil Arifin, Esq, chairman of the National Logistics Board, and Attorney General Ali Said, Esq.

Held at the Department of Internal Affairs, it was the first meeting of the General Election Commission since its members were invested by the president. "It was therefore informatory in nature, but more substantive meetings will be held in due course," said Minister Amirmachmud at the opening session.

He affirmed that the three parties taking part in the election have the same position, rights and obligations with one another in carrying out their political campaigns. At the same time, the Indonesian people have the opportunity and freedom to attend the said political campaigns. Civil servicemen who are members or officers of political parties and GOLKAR may take an active part in electioneering.

At the ballot casting and counting stage, representatives of organizations will be appointed to act as witnesses supervising the casting and counting of ballots

throughout. Organizationally, these witnesses will be attached to Contingents of Executors for Ballot Casting and will concurrently act as supervisors for the implementation of the election at voting booths.

The minister said that Decision No. 7 of the People's Consultative Congress of 1978 governing general election stipulates that the general election must be held by the end of 1982 at the latest. Subsequently, the government drafted a bill concerning Amendments of General Election Law, which was submitted to the House of Representatives on 24 July, 1979 and passed into Law No. 2 of 1980 on 20 March, 1980.

Regarding the implementation of a general election in East Timor province, he said that it may be different from other regions. The general election in East Timor will be held to elect members of the House of Representatives and the Regional Legislature, level I, "but not for Level II," he added.

R. Suprpto, secretary general of the Department of Internal Affairs and concurrently of the Institute of General Election, reported that the budget for the forthcoming general election in 1982 is indeed bigger than that of 1977. "However, this is not due to extravagance, but because we now have a greater number of voters and organizations to carry out the general election," he explained.

For the 1982 general election, the government has earmarked 132 billion rupiahs, which will be defrayed in the national budget for 4 fiscal years, starting 1980-81 and ending 1983-84. The expenditure for the 1977 general election was 60 billion rupiahs.

9300

CSO: 4213

# PRIVATE FIRMS MUST JOIN WORKERS' SOCIAL INSURANCE PROGRAM

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 13 Feb 81 p 2

[Excerpts] Private enterprises unwilling to take part in Workers' Social Insurance program will be brought to court. Utojo Usman, director general of Cultivation & Development Division of the Department of Manpower and Transmigration, divulged.

This issue was brought up during the signing ceremony of a collective labor agreement between labor and management of the Manunggal Group, which operates in the field of textile industry, on Thursday at Hotel Sahid Jaya, Jakarta.

Utojo added that as a matter of fact, about 147 enterprises in the Jakarta Municipality region have up to now fulfilled the requirements to join the Workers' Social Insurance program, but none of them wants to implement it.

Utojo explained that this program has been drawn up by the government for private enterprises. "Companies known to be reluctant to carry out this program will be summoned by the court within a short period," he affirmed.

Agus Sudono, general chairman of the central committee of the All-Indonesia Workers' Federation, said in his welcoming speech that enterprises recently censured in an action in Central Java were those which do not have a labor union there.

According to his observation, enterprises which are safe from being censured are those which already own a labor union. "Enterprises were protected or saved from the Central Java action by virtue of the measures taken by labor union leaders who called on his colleagues to protect the companies where they worked," said Agus Sudono.

He continued that during the past 8 years since the inauguration of the All-Indonesia Workers' Federation in 1973, only about 1,356 enterprises out of a total of 3,000 have carried out collective labor agreements between labor and management. This has been a gratifying development, because only 13 companies signed such an agreement eight years ago.

In his speech, Musa, representing the management of Manunggal Group, said that the development of textile industry in Indonesia is still experiencing difficulties today.

Among others, there is the problem of raw materials for various types of textiles which must still be imported from foreign countries. Likewise, machinery and their parts and chemicals needed by textile plants must be imported from overseas.

Musa added that Indonesian textile industry still depends on foreign countries. He asked the government to think of ways and means so we may become self-sufficient in raw materials, "hopefully within the next 10 years."

Musa also brought up complaints concerning export restrictions of Indonesian textiles and ready garments as well as the lowering of import duty for foreign textiles. He asked the government to reconsider this matter for the sake of new and old textile entrepreneurs.

The collective labor agreement of the Manunggal Group signed yesterday covered eight of its subsidiaries which operate in the field of textile industry and are located in the Jakarta Municipality, West Java and Central Java.

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CSO: 4213



## INDONESIA

### NATION BUYS MORE SHIPS FROM ABROAD

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 13 Feb 81 pp 2, 4

[Excerpts] To Indonesia, a maritime nation, shipping industry plays a crucial role. The necessity for this country to build steel vessels has grown considerably in recent years, but these ships had to be ordered from foreign countries, because our shipyards are not capable of building them.

Thus said a statement of Ir Suhartoyo, director general of Basic Metal Industries, read by Drs Wasudi, chief of East Java Industrial Region, at the opening of a work conference of the Association of Indonesian National Shipping Enterprises, East Java chapter, at Surabaya yesterday.

The demand on shipbuilding reached 33.2 billion rupiahs in 1974 and 31.8 billion rupiahs in 1979, but domestic production of ships for these 2 years was only 19 billion and 14.32 billion rupiahs, respectively. So, in 1974 the country had to import ships valued at 14.32 billion rupiahs, and this figure soared to 17.42 billion rupiahs in 1979.

Director General Suhartoyo added that between 1981 and 1990 the total demand for new ships is 10,000 [sic] DWT, and he hoped that it will reach between 129,000 and 184,000 DWT every year on the average. Then, between 1991 and 1995 the figure will become 177,000 to 283,000 DWT per year for all types of vessels, including RLS armada, local ships, fishing boats and freighters.

According to Suhartoyo, Indonesia's civilian armada needs about 4,807,000 to 5,623,000 DWT in 1990, and this requirement will rise to between 6,417,000 and 8,199,000 DWT in 1995. On the other hand, the maximum capacity for ship-repairs is expected to be between 2,224,000 and 2,608,000 DWT in 1990, which will increase to between 3,015,000 and 3,871,000 DWT in 1995. "On the basis of these figures, the Directorate General of the Basic Metal Industries plans to build a dockyard with a capacity of 5,000 DWT for shipbuilding and 7,000 DWT for repairs in 1985," he said.

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CSO: 4213



## INDONESIA

### NAVY'S TWO NEW LST'S ARRIVE FROM SOUTH KOREA

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 13 Feb 81 p 12

[Excerpts] Two LST-type warships, representing the Indonesian Navy's latest equipment, arrived at the Surabaya naval base from South Korea last Wednesday. The two LST's, named Teluk Penyu and Teluk Semangka, berthed there after having cruised 3,142 miles from the Masan dockyard in South Korea.

The two LST's were built by the Korea Tacoma Marine Industry and launched on 3 May and 10 June, 1980 respectively. They left Masan last 24 January for their destination in Surabaya via Manila and Balikpapan. Each has a deadweight of 1,800 tons, full capacity load of 3,770 tons, measures 100 meters long and 14.4 meters wide. It has a crew of 90, comprising 12 officers, 36 noncommissioned officers and 42 enlisted men. It can accommodate 109 people, plus 8 members of a helicopter and 202 troops.

The LST deck is capable of taking 15 tanks and equipped with guns of various calibers.

In the meantime, 22 Marines arrived at Jakarta from France on the same day. Led by Marine Lt Col R. Muljadi, the group had undergone one month's training in France to master the operation of amphibian tank AMXPAC-90 and amphibian panzer AMX-10P bought by the Indonesian government.

It is hoped that these combat vehicles of the Marine Corps will arrive in Indonesia next week for a test-run and participation in the joint military exercises of the Armed Forces in 1981. The French AMX tanks and panzers will replace Russian-made amphibian combat vehicles, such as PT-76 tanks and BTR.

9300

CSO: 4213

NEW FOOD PRODUCTION METHOD IN OUTLYING ISLANDS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 13 Feb 81 p 12

[Excerpts] The government has decided upon a new method to increase food production in outlying provinces.

This decision was divulged by the vice minister for food production, Achmad Affandi, in a meeting with the regional authorities at Ogan Komering Ulu (OKU) county and field workers of a government-supported agricultural production project (Bimas/Inmas) at Baturaja, South Sumatra, Monday evening.

In principle, each province must be self-supporting in food, said Ir Achmad Affandi, therefore it is essential to devise a new method to intensify food production, particularly in regions outside of Java island.

This new method, he explained, is a system of centralization of an integrated tillage to improve the quality and acreage of intensification. This method will be put into practice in countries with potentials to increase food production within a short period.

The government plans to improve the services, funds and infrastructure development, and also nurture farmers jointly with all supporting elements, such as credit supply, production suggestions, guidance, cooperatives, transportation, trade and others.

He explained that the food problem is definitely haunting the world today and in the days to come. Therefore, Indonesia must now let go her dependence for food supply on foreign countries. The intensification of food production outside of Java should get greater public and government attention today than before, because many provinces are not self-supporting yet, although they have the potency to produce rice and other foodstuffs in excess of their requirements.

By way of example, he pointed out that South Sumatra must still import rice from overseas totaling about 100,000 ha every year, although tens of thousands of hectares of land with modern or semi-modern irrigation and exploitable for two harvests per annum are available in OKU county. At present this acreage of land is allowed to remain idle for 6 months.

According to Vice Minister Affandi, this system of centralization has been tried out in various counties in South Sulawesi, the East Lesser Sundas and the West Lesser Sundas, with good results. In Bima county, the land which originally

could yield about 1.5 tons of paddy per hectare on the average, is now capable of producing about 6 tons/hectare in a field harvested recently. Yet the land is as hard as asphalt and gets only about 2.5 months of rain in a year.

In South Sumatra the rain falls more frequently, and lately OKU county even experienced 9 months of rain in a year on the average. Its land condition is relatively good. Vice Minister Affandi was optimistic about the target of food production to be achieved for OKU county and Musirawas county in South Sumatra. "We must succeed and we must all be responsible to the chief of the county who holds the command," he stressed.

A detailed program for the centralization of intensification of rice production in OKU and Musirawas counties was decided at a meeting of South Sumatran BIMAS Development Units in Palembang Wednesday evening. In the 1981-82 planting season, we must be able to produce on the average 6 tons of dry paddy per hectare or double of the current average yield. This target must be reached for the 40,000 hectares of rice fields in OKU county and the 15,000 hectares found in Musirawas county. Preparations are to be made now, while the point of departure will begin with 5,000 hectares each in both counties for the current 1980 planting season (April-September), while another target of 55,000 ha will begin in October, 1981.

This target does not exceed that set by the minister of agriculture or the governor of South Sumatra concerning BIMAS/INMAS acreage, but the quality and the concentration for the plowing intensification will be enhanced, among others by increasing the use of urea fertilizer from 100 kg/ha (as per instruction of the governor) to 200 kg/ha at the least, and of TSP fertilizer from 75 kg/ha to 100 kg/ha. Also, the use of pesticide will be increased from 0.9 liter/ha to 2 liter/ha at the least.

Financial credit must be made available well in advance of the planting season, and for its smooth operation the People's Bank of Indonesia must add 9 village unit branches in OKU county and another one in Musirawas, bringing the total to 42 in both counties. Credit supply is estimated at 2.6 billion rupiahs.

Production resource booths will be added by 51, bringing the total to 85. Fertilizer, seedlings, pesticide and others must reach these booths one month ahead of planting time. The number of agricultural information workers on the field will be increased by 22 persons from the current 109 to 131, while village unit cooperatives will be increased from 10 to 36.

The central government must increase its subsidy to about 644 million rupiahs to carry out this program of centralization of intensification of food production in the two counties, while the governor of South Sumatra must earmark an additional fund of 44 million rupiahs for operational costs.

The projected result of this program will be an additional production of 84.843 tons of dried paddy valued at about 10.2 billion rupiahs. Thus, the new investment for this program will bring great benefit.

# BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON INDONESIAN PERSONALITIES

[Unless otherwise noted, the following information on Indonesian personalities has been extracted from Indonesian language sources published in Jakarta.]

**BRIG GEN SARWONO** -- The command of Military Region III/17 August was turned over in Padang on Monday [26 January] from the former commander, Brig Gen Soelarso, to his replacement, Brig Gen Sarwono. Brig Gen Sarwono (54 years old) prior to this assignment was commander of Combat Command II (PANGKOPUR) of KOSTRAD. He is a graduate of the Staff and Command School and had further military training in Yugoslavia. Positions which he has previously held include those of commander of Infantry Battalion 409, in Military Region VII/Diponegoro (1967); commander of the Pati military district [Central Java] (1970); and assistant for reserve affairs in Military Region VII/Diponegoro. [Excerpts] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 26 Jan 81 p 1]

**MAJ GEN ISMAIL** -- On 27 January Army Chief of Staff General Poniman will receive a report on the change of command in the post of commander of Military Region VII-Diponegoro from Maj Gen Sukoco to his replacement, Maj Gen Ismail, former commander of KOSTRAD, who recently turned over his post to Brig Gen Rudini. [Excerpt] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 26 Jan 81 p 1]

**BRIG GEN SOESANTO WISMOYO** -- On 28 January the post of commander of Military Region XIII/Merdeka will be turned over from Brig Gen Rudini to his replacement, Brig Gen Soesanto Wismoyo, who currently is deputy governor of the Army section of AKABRI. [Excerpt] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 26 Jan 81 p 1]

**BRIG GEN RUDINI** -- On Saturday [24 January] the post of commander of KOSTRAD was transferred from the former occupant, Maj Gen Ismail, to his replacement, Brig Gen Rudini. In a short speech on the occasion Maj Gen Ismail expressed his pleasure that the new commander of KOSTRAD was a life-long friend. This is the second time that Gen Rudini has replaced Gen Ismail. At the end of 1977, when Ismail was still a brigadier general, he turned over the post of chief of staff of KOSTRAD to Rudini, who is two years younger than Ismail and was born in Malang [East Java] on 15 December 1929. In the Army Rudini is a member of the follow-on generation. He began his military career as a second lieutenant in 1955. Rudini is not new to KOSTRAD, as he was assigned to that command as commander of Infantry Battalion 401/Raiders in Central Java. His career as a combat troop commander rose further when he became chief of staff of Airborne Infantry Brigade 19 of KOSTRAD. He later

became commander of that brigade. Later, he was promoted to chief of staff of the Airborne Combat Command [KOPUR LINUD] and subsequently became commander of the Airborne Combat Command, which has several brigades organic to it. [Excerpts] [Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 26 Jan 81 pp 1, 8]

MAJ GEN ISMAIL -- During a change of command ceremony on Saturday [24 January] Maj Gen Ismail, the former commander of KOSTRAD, recalled that he had been commander of Military Region II/ Bukitbarisan in Medan. He was born on 31 December 1927 and graduated from the Military Academy in 1948. He recalled also that he had been commander of KOSTRAD for less than a year, a period which was very short to accomplish much. However, during his 10 months as commander of KOSTRAD he had tried hard, together with all KOSTRAD personnel, to make a success of the primary task of the high command of the Army, which he respected and trusted. He said that his concept as commander of KOSTRAD was to return to the objectives of KOSTRAD as it was at the beginning of the New Order period. KOSTRAD wanted to establish a parallel relationship between the social system and the system of technology. "The weapons of technology indeed must be steadily applied, but they must be matched and used parallel to the system of social weapons," Maj Gen Ismail said. [Excerpts] [Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 26 Jan 81 pp 1, 8]

MAJ GEN ISMAIL -- Maj Gen Ismail (54 years old) on Tuesday [27 January] at a ceremony in Sasana Yudha hall at the headquarters of Military Region VII in Semarang assumed his new position as commander of the Military Region. He is the 12th commander of the Military Region. He replaces Maj Gen Sukotjo (55 years old), who is retiring from military service. Maj Gen Ismail, who was born on 31 December 1927, began his military education at the Military Academy in Yogyakarta. His first post was that of staff officer on the Army Staff in Yogyakarta in 1948. From there he went to the post of company commander in Battalion 412/Diponegoro. He became commander of the military district in Sleman and then moved to Bandung as commander of the Infantry Arms Center [PUSSENIF]. In 1965 Ismail was assistant II to the chief of staff of the Army. Nine years later he was promoted to be chief of staff of KOSTRAD. He then was transferred to be commander of Military Region II/Bukitbarisan, returning to KOSTRAD as its commander for less than one year. He was then assigned as the commander of Military Region VII/Diponegoro. Maj Gen Ismail has eight service medals. He took part in military operations during the second clash [with the Dutch in December, 1948]. He took part in the crushing of the PKI uprising in Madiun [in 1948], the crushing of the Andi Aziz rebellion, the crushing of the Darul Islam uprising in Bumiayu, the crushing of the uprising of former Infantry Battalion 426, and in the crushing of the PRRI rebellion in West Sumatra [1958]. [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 29 Jan 81 pp 8,9]

LT GEN HIMAWAN SUTANTO -- On 29 January the post of commander of Defense Area III in Ujung Paminggir was transferred from the incumbent, Lt Gen Leo Lopulisa, to his replacement, Lt Gen Himawan Sutanto, in the presence of Minister of Defense and Security Gen M Jusuf. The change of command was witnessed by the three chiefs of staff of the Indonesian Armed Forces and the Indonesian chief of police, a number of senior officers of the armed forces, several governors of province, and a group of regional police chiefs in Defense Area III. Following the change of command ceremony, the post of chairman of the IKM in Defense Area III was transferred



from Mrs Leo Lopulina to Mrs Himawan Sutanto. The transfer was witnessed by the general chairman of the IKKHI, Mrs E Jusuf and Minister of Defense and Security Jusuf himself. Himawan Sutanto was born in Magetan on 14 September 1929. He began his military career at the Military Academy in Yogyakarta, which he attended from 1945 to 1948. His formal military training courses included the infantry advanced officer's course [Kupaltu], 1955-1956; advanced training in the United States, 1960; and the Staff and Command School in Indonesia in 1967. Among the important posts which he has held are: commander of a platoon, Nasuhi Battalion, 14th Brigade, Siliwangi Division, up to the post of deputy governor of the Army section of AKABRI. He has been commander of Military Region IV/Sriwijaya, commander of troops assigned to the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East, commander of KOSTRAD, commander of Military Region VI/Siliwangi, commander of KOSTRANAS, and is now commander of Defense Area III. [Excerpts] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 30 Jan 81 pp 1, 3]

BRIG GEN SOESANTO WISMOYO — The post of commander of Military Region XIII/Merdeka was transferred on Wednesday [28 January] from the former incumbent, Brig Gen Rudini, to his replacement, Brig Gen Soesanto Wismoyo, in Manado. [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 30 Jan 81 p 12]

DR WILOPO -- The former chairman of the Supreme Advisory Council (DPA), Dr Wilopo, died peacefully yesterday [20 Jan 1981] at his home on Jalan Sriwijaya, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta. For the past 3 months the deceased had suffered from a heart condition, and his health steadily deteriorated since last December. During his life the deceased was known as a leader who rendered great services to the nation. Among other aspects of his life he was active in the PUTERA [People's Force Center] during World War II and was an adviser to the Indonesian delegation at the Round Table Conference with the Netherlands in 1949. In the political arena the deceased was known as a PNI leader along with the late Dr Ali Sastroamidjojo. Among other governmental positions which he held were: secretary general of the Ministry of Social Affairs (1948-1949), minister of labor (1949-1950), minister of economic affairs (1951-1952), prime minister (1952-1953), chairman of the Constituent Assembly (1957-1959), chairman of the Supreme Advisory Council, and member of the Commission of Four (a team of advisers to the president for wiping out corruption). For his services the government decorated him with the Adi Pradhana Service Star. [Text] [Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 21 Jan 81 pp 1, 8]

MAJ GEN SOEHARDJONO — The former director general of posts and telecommunications, Maj Gen Soehardjono, died on Thursday [22 January] at Husada Hospital in Jakarta of a heart attack. The deceased entered the hospital on 21 January for intensive treatment, but he died one day later. The deceased was born in Yogyakarta on 18 February 1923. He leaves a wife and a child who is already married. On 23 January the remains of the deceased were turned over by his family to Minister of Communications Roesmin Nurjadin, who acted in the name of the government to arrange for military honors to be accorded Gen Soehardjono. [Text] [Jakarta HARIAN UM AB 24 Jan 81 p 1]

JOHN S KARAMOY -- Dr John Sadrak Karamoy, 44 years old, has been appointed vice president of PT Stanvac Indonesia, as of 1 January 1981. John S Karamoy joined Stanvac in 1955. During his 25 years of service he has held several positions at

the Pendopo production field (South Sumatra) and the Lirik field (Central Sumatra) and on several occasions has worked at the head office of Stanvac in the United States. On his return from an assignment to the Humble Oil Company (now named Exxon Company U.S.A.) and to the Creole Petroleum Corporation in Venezuela in 1970, he was promoted to be a director of Stanvac. Before his promotion to vice president of Stanvac, John Karamoy had a special assignment for 16 months to Exxon Company U.S.A. and Esso Eastern Inc in Houston, Texas. John S Karamoy was born in Manado on 5 October 1936. He is an engineer in technical chemistry who graduated from the Bandung Institute of Technology (1963). [Text] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 15 Jan 81 p 3]

H SOENANDAR PRIJOSOEDARMO -- Minister of Internal Affairs Amir Machmud, acting in the name of the president, on 26 January installed H Soenandar Prijosodearmo in office for a second term as governor of East Java. The ceremony, which was held in a simple and respectful way, took place in the Grahadi hall of the office of the governor of East Java in Surabaya, at a special, formal session of the Provincial Council of East Java, presided over by its chairman, Blegoh Soemarto. Among the guests present were the deputy chairman of the Indonesian Parliament, H Achmad Lano, and the commander of Defense Area II, Lt Gen Wiyogo, as well as officials of the provincial government of East Java. [Text] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 27 Jan 81 p 1]

H ASNAWI MANGKUALAM -- The appointment of H Asnawi Mangkualam as Indonesian ambassador to Burma and Nepal has been agreed to by the two governments. The Directorate of Information of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported yesterday [23 January] that Asnawi Mangkualam would replace Ambassador Wahono, who has reached the end of his tour of duty. Wahono has been Indonesian ambassador to Nepal since January, 1978. The Indonesian ambassador to the two countries is resident in Rangoon, Burma. Before becoming ambassador to Burma and Nepal H Asnawi Mangkualam was governor of South Sumatra. He was born in Martapura, Palembang, almost 60 years ago. Asnawi Mangkualam attended the MULO B [junior high school] in Palembang, a business high school in Bandung, and SMA C [Senior high school] in Jakarta. His military training has included an advanced officer's course in Virginia in the United States and the Defense Science Staff College in India. His decorations include the Guerilla Star, the eight-year service medal, and others. [Text] [Jakarta HIRAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 24 Jan 81 pp 1, 2]

DR KAJADI SINDUNEGORO -- The office of director of American affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was yesterday [26 January] transferred from the former incumbent, Husni Thamrin Pane, to his replacement, Acting Director Dr Kajadi Sindunegoro. The transfer of office took place in connection with the appointment of Husni Thamrin Pane as Indonesian ambassador to Mexico. Dr Kajadi Sindunegoro is a graduate of the Faculty of Social and Political Science at the University of Gadjah Mada, where he graduated in 1957, majoring in international relations. He has previously served as secretary of the Indonesian Mission in Irian Jaya at the time of the UNTEA [United Nations Temporary Executive Administration], as chief of the Political Section of the Indonesian Embassy in The Hague, and in his last post as chief of the Political Section of the Indonesian Embassy in Ottawa, with the rank of Diplomatic Counselor. [Excerpt] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 27 Jan 81 p 1]



DR H M ALI SIREGAR — The post of secretary general of the Ministry of Religion, which has temporarily been filled by Dr Kafrawi, will be held on an acting basis, as from 30 January, by the inspector general for the Ministry of Religion, Dr H M Ali Siregar. The transfer of the position took place in the offices of the Ministry of Religion in Jakarta on Friday [30 January], in the presence of the minister of religion, Alamsjah Ratu Perwiranegara. [Excerpt] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 31 Jan 81 p 2]

5170

CSO: 4213

PAST 'DISGRACEFUL' POLITICAL AFFAIR IS REPORTED

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 29 Jan 81 p 12

[Article by Hua Sheng [5363 3932]: "A Foul-Smelling Incident in the Political Arena"]

[Text] Some people say that politics is dirty, while others argue that politics itself is not dirty and that only politicians are. Those who separate politics from politicians when discussing political science are trying to make people believe that politics can exist by itself and in itself. However, few people would believe this theory.

I am going to tell an interesting story, an example of the odium of politics, which took place during the 1969 general election in Taiping.

As the date for the general election approached, all political parties in Taiping, especially their lower echelon members, rose from their moribund state and began their activities in various forms and manifestations day and night.

Important party branch officers, such as the chairmen, secretaries, treasurers, and propaganda heads, intensified their work by racking their brains as to how to plan the strategy for attacking and counterattacking their political foes.

At the time, Taiping's major political parties were made up of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA], the United Malay National Organization [UMNO], and the Democratic Political Party. The strength of the MCA was matchless, as it had easily won the sole national and two state seats over its opponents in the 1964 general election.

In Taiping, the MCA won the post of minister of trade and industry, held by Lim Swee Ann, and one of the two Perak State councilorships, held by Datuk Goh Chioh San. (The other election constituency was won by the UMNO.)

In the 1969 general election, the major opposition parties were the Democratic Political Party [DPP], the People's Progressive Party [PPP], and the Democratic Action Party [DAP]. (The opposition party in the Malay society was the Pan-Malayan Islamic Party.) These opposition parties reached a general understanding not to campaign within the same constituency against the MCA, but to campaign in different areas in order to stretch out the MCA's line.

Taiping was an election constituency for one National Assembly seat and two state assembly seats. According to an understanding among the opposition parties, the constituency was allocated to the PPP. Thus, the DPP could only wait on the sidelines, and would only enter the electioneering if the PPP decided to give up its rights there.

Of the three national and state constituencies, the National Assembly seat was the bastion of Minister of Trade and Industry Lim Swee Ann of the MCA. One of the two state assembly seats belonged to Assemblyman Goh Chioh San, also of the MCA, while the other state assembly seat was occupied by an UMNO representative. All three were well entrenched.

The strength of the PPP was still confined to the Ipoh region, and the influence of its subbranch in Taiping was smaller than that of the DPP; campaigning against an MCA opponent of ministerial caliber was no easy matter.

Just one week before candidate nomination week, the PPP informed the DPP of its decision not to vie in the election, so now the DPP entered the race.

The MCA was not afraid of the PPP as a rival, but now that the place of the latter was replaced by the DPP, the MCA's Lim Swee Ann became a bit worried.

Lim Swee Ann's apprehension was not without reason, because at the time the political situation throughout the country clearly indicated a certain degree of insecurity. Singapore had just been kicked out of the Malaysian Federation; the dissension between the Chinese and Malay nationalities was very serious. Chinese youths found involved in the Malaysian-Indonesian confrontation were sentenced to death; the issue of Chinese-language education was a topic of hot debate; Lim Lian Geok's civil rights were revoked; the Socialist People's Party of Malaysia was roaming the country making public speeches; the reputation of Lim Chian Eu was spreading far and wide; Chinese-language classes in Hualien primary schools in Taiping were curtailed; Tan Siew Sin, general chairman of the MCA, was bragging about the flowering of a Chinese university; and the Chinese community was in high spirits.

At any rate, the MCA in Taiping was confident of Lim Swee Ann's victory as minister of trade and industry. The other election constituency of the UMNO also presented no problem. However, the MCA was worried over the election constituency for Assemblyman Goh Chioh San, because the public had never learned of the ability of this assemblyman, and women voters had a poor impression of him.

Although it had heard of the PPP's decision to withdraw, the DPP did not vigorously vie in the election due to a lack of funds. The party said that it might campaign against Goh Chioh San, but it would not run against Lim Swee Ann or against its UMNO rival. So, at one time it did nothing, which puzzled the MCA people.

The MCA itself was not calm and the morale of its members was somewhat shaken--afraid that Goh Chioh San might be beaten in the election, that many votes in the UMNO constituency would be cast for the PMIP, and that Lim Swee Ann might be toppled. Furthermore, an ill wind was blowing in the Chinese community which was detrimental to the reputation of the MCA, so the MCA began to map out a new strategy.

At the time, DPP's chairman in the Taiping region was Lin Ying Chuan, who was an alumnus of a certain school in Taiping. He had entered politics not long before and was known to be a fine gentleman. If he were to become the rival of Goh Chioh San, the MCA would not be worried.

The MCA's strategy was a simple one. For a long time now, the alumni association of this Taiping school had applied to the Perak state authorities for a piece of land to build an alumni building, but to no avail. So the MCA offered to help, on condition that the alumni association would exert its influence on alumnus Lim Ying Chuan, at that time the DPP chairman, so that the latter would put up DPP's candidates acceptable to the MCA in the projected election. If agreeable, then the DPP could take part in the election without spending a cent.

Why was the MCA so generous in helping the DPP, and why did it allow the DPP candidates to attack the MCA? What was amiss? Nothing. As long as the election candidates put up by the DPP were considered "poor stuff" by the MCA and could be easily beaten by the latter, everything was fine.

After hearing this condition, Lim Ying Chuan immediately convoked a meeting, which passed a resolution accepting the MCA's proposal. The meeting presented the following list of candidates to vie in the election: Lim Ying Chuan against Goh Chioh San; Wee Hoe Han against Lim Swee Ann; and Ang Chin Hua against the UMNO candidate.

The DPP thought that the election would not cost the party a single cent, so that if it should lose the election, it would mean nothing, whereas if it should win the election, it would give the party added splendor. But these three candidates were in fact political ignoramuses, and only Lim Ying Chuan was relatively qualified in campaigning against Goh Chioh San.

The MCA was satisfied with the list presented by the DPP. As soon as it received the list, the MCA delivered its "collateral" in installments. Taiping's DPP chairman, secretary, and treasurer each got something from MCA's intermediaries, one of whom even got a piece of land and a television set for his efforts in disparaging party members of the DPP during the electioneering period.

The DPP's candidates for the national and state assembly seats stretched out their hands toward the MCA during the day and spoke only mildly before public meetings at night, but their campaign workers, true to their political stand, hit hard against the MCA at mass gatherings, in propaganda cars, public notices, mimeographed sheets, party wall papers and others, and [their efforts] won the praise of ethnic Chinese voters in Taiping. However, after the election was over, these campaign workers were fired by the DPP.

The general election resulted in a complete victory by the DPP. Minister of Trade and Industry Lim Swee Ann was toppled, so was Goh Chioh San, and even the UMNO constituency was occupied by the DPP's Ang Chin Hua. The MCA lost not only money but also the election.

This disgraceful political affair happened 11 years ago, proving the odiousness of politics. As a matter of fact, this was not a secret. Party members of the MCA and the DPP in Taiping had already heard of it, except that they were not entirely credulous.

The main figures who took part in the political bargaining are alive today, except for Dr Lim Swee Ann, the minister of trade and industry, who has passed away. They are Lim Ying Chuan, Ang Chin Hua, Wee Hoe Han, Tan Kock Kong and Gan Ah Liong.

Lim Ying Chuan retired from politicking last year.

Ang Chin Hua, a loyal follower of Lim Chian Eu, is still with the DPP.

Wee Hoe Han, after his failure to form the National Awareness Party, went abroad and is now either in Australia or England.

Tan Kock Kong joined the Social Justice Party. The movements of the other person are not known.

According to the author of this article, this bargaining between the MCA and the DPP had the tacit permission of Lim Chian Eu. Each side was adapting its scheme to that of the opponent, dealing with an opponent by taking advantage of his scheme. As it turned out, the MCA was outmaneuvered, and it deceived not only itself but also the voters. No wonder people say that politics is dirty.

9300

CSO: 4205

TRIANGULAR RELATIONSHIP AMONG UMNO, PMIP, DAP EXPLAINED

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 29 Jan 81 p 12

[Article by Nan Chien [0589 0494]

[Text] At the present stage, the Democratic Action Party [DAP] is the strongest opposition party in our country. However, its strength is limited to the Chinese society, and it does not yet enjoy the support of lower stratum Malays; therefore, the foundation of this strength is still not firm.

The Pan-Malayan Islamic Party [PMIP] was initially the most powerful opposition party within Malay society, but in the course of its protracted rivalry with the United Malay National Organization [UMNO], it was beaten. Theoretically this opposition party, with its heavy religious and racist overtones, and the DAP should be diametrically opposed to each other. However, for the purpose of getting mutual understanding or, more bluntly, of utilizing each other and covering up its own respective weaknesses, both parties can still sit together and respect each other under certain circumstances and for different ulterior motives.

Up to the present, neither the DAP or PMIP is any match for the UMNO. Led by Lim Kit Siong, the DAP has been doing fine for its fight for civil administration with the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] by getting a piece of political pie within the Chinese society. On the other hand, this in-fighting indicates further systematic dissension of ethnic Chinese political strength and a parting of the political ways between the Chinese and Malay nationalities. This was not what the DAP wanted at the beginning, but after a long historical phase, such a split cannot be patched up, and this is a trend that Lim Kit Siong cannot control.

Although Datuk Asri often invokes the name of Allah to get the support of the Malays, the opponent he encounters is a powerful one, not the sickly MCA or PPP. The UMNO cannot be beaten by any legal political party throughout the country in any parliamentary battle. Whether in the field of religion, culture, education, nationality or economics, any attempt by the PMIP to challenge the UMNO would be tantamount to hitting a stone with an egg.

It is of secondary importance whether the PMIP had anything to do with the recent Batu Pahat incident, in which some fanatic Islam elements attacked the police. However, the police counterattack with gunshots showed that any armed organization



that relies on Islamism and uses brute force to oppose the government is bound to meet with stiff opposition, and its loss would be hundreds of times worse than a defeat in a parliamentary struggle.

The UMNO is the pillar of the ruling party that is invincible by any political party through parliamentary struggle. Without the UMNO, there would be no parliamentary struggle. Even if the parliamentary system were not functioning and political struggle were carried out in an unconstitutional manner, the UMNO would still constitute the strongest adversary.

This does not mean that the DAP and the PMIP do not need to engage in parliamentary struggles. At least these two opposition parties can serve as safety valves for the people to vent their feelings--particularly for the Chinese community. The voice of Lim Kit Siong in conveying the feelings of the Chinese has given great relief to the Chinese community, and even to a lesser degree to the UMNO. By defusing the dynamite, so to speak, Lim Kit Siong has won the gratitude of the UMNO for his contributions toward national peace.

The situation with the PMIP is also the same. Among the Malays who are not satisfied with the UMNO, some have joined the PMIP. The UMNO is closely watching every move of the PMIP. Most of the Malays who deserted the UMNO for the PMIP failed to receive any benefit there and have returned to UMNO's fold.

The UMNO has been active in the political arena for more than 30 years. Whether it can show off its power for another 30 years remains to be seen. But there is no doubt that if the UMNO should crumble, it definitely would not be replaced by either the PMIP or the DAP.

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CSO: 4205



SOLIDARITY AMONG CHINESE NATIONALS URGED

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 3 Feb 81 p 12

[Article by Chih Che [2535 5074]: "Chinese Solidarity in Disarray"]

[Text] Even a million words and 3 days and nights would not be enough to cover the Chinese problem and discuss their grumbling concerning politics, economy, culture and education, and religious and military affairs.

We have read and heard innumerable lengthy articles and comments of various viewpoints year after year, but the issues facing the Chinese society and their future remain the same as before.

How many more years can we keep on talking about this problem while Chinese society confines itself to the old traditional ways without change? Or should we pass the days quietly as usual?

Should we remain complacent about our lives and livelihood? Why not? If we look out our windows, we still see the same hustle and bustle in the streets. Stores are still full of shoppers. Thousands of people still go to see the movies, and thousands of students trudge to school. Teahouses and restaurants are still frequented by cheerful people. Aren't all these phenomena signs that life is going on as usual?

But are we really spending our days quietly and safely?

Why do educational and cultural circles worry over the demise of Chinese-language education and over the change in the quality of Chinese primary schools?

Why is it that industrial and mining enterprises are apprehensive about the numerous restrictions stipulated in the Industrial Adjustment Law and the serious effects of the New Economic Policy?

Why is it that many laws and regulations block our civil rights and further weaken our political strength?

Viewing the problems from a distance, we are by no means living quietly and calmly, although on the surface it looks as if we are living in a paradise. But if you look into the matter and analyze the facts, you will discover that we are not far from hell.

Our complacent optimism has blunted our will to struggle, which is nothing to the good and, in fact, makes us passive and lose our will to struggle in the long run.

We must develop a special kind of spirit and way of thinking, oblivious of emotions and adversity. We must express opinions that can engender and guide our actions, make a correct diagnosis of our problems, so that Chinese society can arouse to action and transform frustration into strength.

In a nutshell, the vulnerability of Chinese society may be summed up in one word: breakup. This breakup is evident, serious, and mainly political in nature, as embodied in the opposition between the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] and the Democratic Action Party [DAP], the split between the Democratic People's Party [DPP] and the MCA, and the struggle between the DAP and the DPP. Nobody can deny that the political situation is in total disarray and that this intramural fight is detrimental to the ethnic Chinese citizens. All parties are to blame for this dismal situation.

On the other hand, the hostility between the MCA and the Federation of Trustees and Teachers [FTT] has caused a split among educational and cultural workers, one group siding with the MCA and the other with the FTT. The government apparently pays more attention to the MCA's opinions.

But how much longer can this self-destructive trend go on? Who should be responsible for this situation? The MCA? The DAP? The DPP or the FTT?

There is no doubt that the MCA is mainly to blame, while the DAP, the DPP and the FTT, including associations, guilds and social bodies, cannot shirk their responsibilities, either. As a matter of fact, the disintegration of Chinese society should be blamed on all of Chinese society, and every Chinese shares the responsibility.

The breakup has gone on for a long time and become quite serious. We have lost a lot of our interests. How much longer are we to bicker with one another? Haven't we lost enough of our interests?

At one time there circulated a report that Lim Kong Seng would organize a political party and launch a political struggle, but there was no further development. It is not known whether this projected political organization was meant as a striving toward a solidarity of the Chinese community. However, if Lim Kong Seng tried to alienate the MCA, his efforts would be in vain.

Organizing a new political party is not the proper way to achieve Chinese solidarity; on the contrary, it would worsen the existing split. Only by fostering mutual understanding and forgiveness among the existing parties and other mass organizations and by searching for a common ground among them for the sake of common good can the split be patched up. After all, we are all Chinese, and our contradiction does not constitute an issue between ourselves and the enemy, but merely among ourselves. (Under the cruel circumstances in Malaysia, we Chinese cannot afford to regard ourselves with hostility.) Why can't we sit down and talk things over? What mistakes cannot be set right? What misunderstandings cannot be ironed out? What difficulties cannot be overcome?

If the MCA and the FTT mutually regard each other as an archenemy, without any possibility for understanding or forgiveness, then the situation is hopeless.

The same thing applies to the DAP. If it continues to maintain its democratic socialism and "Malaysia for Malaysians" principle and absolutely refuses to compromise with the MCA, then...

If such opinions are still heard, then the MCA will become weaker, the opinions of the FTT will get little support from the government, the DAP cannot become stronger, and eventually, additional interests of the ethnic Chinese citizens will be lost.

Who would deny that a disintegrated Chinese society will lose more of its legitimate rights? Who would dare guarantee that a divided Chinese society can get a larger share of fair treatment?

Perhaps there are individuals who would like to express their lofty ideas and far-reaching political thoughts and talk about generous and just Malaysianism, negating nationalism and despising racialism. If such ideas and thoughts were to be put into practice today, the result would be detrimental not only to the Chinese community but to the non-Chinese societies as well. The nationalism practiced by the UMNO has brought a lot of good to the Malays, so this party is not interested in Malaysianism as yet.

While the UMNO's appeal for Malay solidarity has brought brilliant results, some "great" Chinese political figures do not feel the need for Chinese solidarity but try to promote "Malaysia for Malaysians" solidarity. The Malays are not so naive as to discard their Malay solidarity in favor of a greater Malaysian solidarity at a time when they are reaping benefits from the UMNO.

Since the Chinese cannot be united under the banner of the MCA, they are reaping little benefits. Yet if we plug for Malaysianism, the strength of the MCA will be further weakened and will have less strength to fight for the legitimate interests of the Chinese community.

My personal strength is very minute. I can only express my views as a Chinese individual, and I hope to be of help in the attainment of Chinese solidarity. If I am accused of spreading racial chauvinism, I will take the accusation lightly. I do not deny that I am in favor of "nationalism." Malaysian solidarity cannot be realized until and unless it has passed through the solidarity phase of nationalism of the various nationalities.

9300

CSO: 4205

## BRIEFS

PANCHAYAT CONVENTION POSTPONEMENT--Kathmandu, March 6 (PTI)--The National Panchayat Convention, which was proposed to be held some time this month, has been postponed until after district-level Pancha conventions are held, press reports here say. The postponement has reportedly come due to opposition by senior and stalwart Panchas and lack of unity among supporters of the Panchayat system. The National Convention was reportedly to be held to draft an election manifesto and pick up candidates for the National Legislature, Rashtriya Panchayat, for which the one-day poll is generally expected in May. An official vernacular daily GORKHAPATRA has reported that the National Convention will be held only after the conclusion of conventions at district-level. It also said that the question of selecting candidates may arise at these conventions. Some reports even said that the national convention might be held only after the general elections. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 7 Mar 81 p 3]

ELECTION BOYCOTT PLAN--Kathmandu, March 4.--The Democratic Party and the Communist Party, which have been banned, have decided to boycott the coming general elections in Nepal, reports UNI. This was conveyed by Mr R. Regmi and Mr Tulsi Lal Amatya, leaders of the banned parties. Mr Regmi told his followers that the constitution "is incapable of facilitating the democratic process". Meanwhile, the Election Commission has convened a meeting on Friday with the leaders of different political groups to finalize the date of the polls and the allotment of the election symbols. Leaders of the banned Nepali Congress have alleged that district authorities in Sarlahi attempted to disturb a public meeting organized by the banned party in Malangawa on Sunday. In a statement here, the leaders alleged that the district authorities has obstructed traffic and distributed pamphlets announcing the cancellation of the meeting. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 5 Mar 81 p 5]

CSO: 4220

## PARTIES COMMITTED TO IDEOLOGY JOIN HANDS

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 3 Mar 81 pp 1,5

[Text]

Greater cohesion and alliance between religious and political parties committed to the ideology of Pakistan and the Rightist elements is now in evidence as the Jamaat-Islami, Markazi Jamiat Ahl-i-Hadis and Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Pakistan have joined hands against the disgruntled power-hungry elements.

The defunct Muslim League has already made its position clear by declaring it would have nothing to do with the so-called Leftist alliance.

The biggest obstacle to the unity of the Islam-loving parties was the differences between the Jamaat-Islami and the JUP, led by Maulana Shah Ahmad Noorani. Never in the political history had they found it possible to co-operate with each other. However, after the disgruntled elements had got together a noticeable change has been witnessed in the attitude of the JUP, which took up the position that if Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, Mr. Asghar Khan and the defunct People's Party, all of whom had oppressed each other

tooth and nail, could get together there was no reason why they, who believed in the enforcement of Islamic system, could not take up a united stand.

A delegation of the JUP has initiated talks with the leadership of the Jamaat-Islami. These talks would be followed up by high-level meetings between Maulana Shah Ahmad Noorani and the high command of the Jamaat.

Another team representing the Jamiat Ahl-i-Hadis called on the Pir Sahib of Pagara Sharif and stressed the need for greater unity and single-minded approach by the groups which stood for Islamic tenets. They were said to have taken up the stand that instead of pressing for the interests of the various groups a larger canvas was needed. The cornerstone of all these parties, they said, was the preservation of sovereignty and integrity of Pakistan, the protection and propagation of its ideology the enforcement of Islamic laws and offering a staunch resistance to those whose only mo-

tive was to take revenge. They also forwarded the proposal for the formation of strong groups of volunteers to ensure that peace and tranquillity were not upset.

The Pir Sahib of Pagara Sharif was reported to have agreed with the views of the delegation but the final decision would be taken after further discussions.

It is also learnt that leaders of the defunct Muslim League, the JUP and the Jamaat-Islami held separate meetings and considered the question of the formation of new Cabinets at the Central and Provincial levels. The Jamaat and the JUP both were said to have resolved that they would oppose the efforts of the Leftist organisations. What was important for them was unity in the rank and file of the Islam-loving parties.

The Pir Sahib of Pagara is leaving for Rawalpindi on Monday evening. A meeting between President Zia-ul-Haq and the Pir Sahib is said to be in the offing.

SEVEN-PARTY ALLIANCE 'CONSPIRACY' AGAINST NATIONAL INTEGRITY

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 3 Mar 81 p 5

[Text]

Syed Muneeruddin, a leader of the defunct Tehrik-i-Istiqal, Punjab on Monday said the so-called alliance of seven defunct political parties was a 'conspiracy' against Pakistan's identity and national integrity.

In a Press statement issued in Lahore on Monday, he said that the workers of the Tehrik at their meeting held here in October last had clearly opposed the association of the Tehrik with any political alliance or front. He further said that Mian Mahmood Ali Kanuri was neither a spokesman nor a representative of the defunct Tehrik-i-Istiqal, and as such, his decision to join the alliance could only reflect his personal likings, but it could not be termed as a decision of the Tehrik in any manner.

Syed Muneeruddin said that in

the prevailing critical situation both within and without the country, a policy of confrontation was deadly against the national interests.

He further said that the defunct Tehrik-i-Istiqal had been working for the supremacy of Islam, for the integrity and solidarity of Pakistan and for the democratic system. Any movement which was directed against these three basic points, could only be termed as unpatriotic and anti-Pakistan. He said that the workers of the defunct Tehrik-i-Istiqal had a bitter experience of the democracy of the defunct Peoples Party. The Tehrik, he said, could not associate itself with a party which perpetrated goondaism in the name of democracy.—APP.

CSO: 4220



## WAPDA PAVING WAY FOR BALUCHISTAN UPLIFT

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 24 Feb 81 p 8

(Text)

FEBRUARY 23. Governor Baluchistan, Lt. Gen. Rahimuddin Khan, said that WAPDA had done a commendable job in laying infrastructure for the economic uplift of the province by linking it with the national grid system and the completion of the Haidin Drainage Water Project in Nasirabad district.

The Governor was inaugurating the Rs. 7.50 crore Haidin Drainage Water Project some 230 miles away from Quetta today. The project will benefit 87,000 acres of land and protect it against waterlogging and salinity besides reclaiming a large cultivable land.

The Governor pointed out that the face of Baluchistan was changing and the Government was determined to provide all possible facilities to accelerate the pace of development in order to remove the backwardness and bring it at par with other advanced regions of the country. He observed that the Baluchistan being the largest area in the country unfortunately remained neglected in the past.

He was confident that WAPDA would bring about economic revolution in the Province by providing electricity to pump out underground water resources for irrigation purposes. He said that the Hub Dam would be completed during the current year and would prove a backbone to boost agricultural activities in the province. He added that the Dam would command 21,000 acres of land in Lasbela District besides supplying 1.50 crore gallons of drinking water daily for various industrial units.

He said that 54 tubewells have been installed recently by WAPDA while 230 experimental bores were already in operation. He said that Baluchistan was being supplied 60 to 80 megawatt electricity from Gadde Thermal Power Station and 31 towns in the province have been electrified.

He said that the number of domestic consumers had increased from 1,000 in 1960 to 52,000, while 1300 new connections have been granted to various industrial units. The Governor told that now more than 1,000 tubewells were in operation in the province whereas 220 villages have been electrified.

Earlier, Syed Mohammad Ayub, Member, Water, in his address of welcome, disclosed that 25,000 square miles of area had been earmarked for survey to tap the underground water resources. Under the scheme 820 tubewells would be installed, he added. He said that 10,000 square miles of area had already been surveyed and 150 tubewells were being installed. The project would cost Rs. 34 crore, he said.

He further disclosed that the feasibility report of the Mairani Dam has been completed. The Dam, he added, would cost Rs. 50 crore and would irrigate 40,000 acres of land besides providing drinking water facilities to the people of coastal towns.

WAPDA would also undertake another project to widen the Pat Feeder Canal at a cost of Rs. 79 crore. On completion, the Canal would irrigate 6 lakh acres of Pat Feeder area through perennial supply.



## INVESTMENT IN INDUSTRY GAINS MOMENTUM

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 28 Feb 81 p 7

[Text]

If judged in the light of the active pace of investment in the industrial sector, as reflected by the statistics which were mentioned by the Federal Production Minister at his Press Conference last week, it would appear that the progress in the industrial field is picking up momentum encouragingly.

Although the Fifth Plan target of an overall growth rate of 10 per cent in industrial production is yet to be achieved, it is expected that with the completion of cement, fertiliser, chemicals and other projects in addition to the commissioning of Karachi Steel Mills, the cumulative growth in the industrial sector at the end of the Fifth Plan may exceed the Plan target. It may be mentioned that in the first year of the Fifth Plan i.e. in 1978-79 the industrial growth had dipped to 4.8 per cent compared with 9.2 per cent in 1977-78. However, the recovery was fairly satisfactory to 8.5 per cent during 1979-80. The current financial year is likely to record an impressive growth around 10 per cent. It may be mentioned that sugar and textiles have been the key industries which influenced the industrial growth-rate in the previous year's growth rate. This year, both these industries appear to be faring satisfactorily. The signs of better level of sugar production in the NWFP and Punjab have already come to fore in the form of open-market sales of surplus sugar production, in keeping with the current sugar policy.

Reverting to the investment trends in the industrial sector, the encouraging feature is the active pace of implementation of the sanctioned projects. According to a survey conducted by the IPB which covered industrial sanctions of

four years, from 1975-76 to 1978-79, out of 1980 projects, 48 per cent were found to have been completed, some of which were already in operation and a few were about to be commissioned. The ratio of 48 per cent, representing completed projects out of total sanctions, compared satisfactorily with 35 per cent in 1960-65, 45 per cent in 1965-70 and 24 per cent during 1970-75. The performance in respect of implementation may be rated as very encouraging considering the virtual death blow which the private sector had received during 1975-76. That the investment climate in the private sector has been revived speedily, is indeed a remarkable development.

Production in a number of important industries recorded impressive increase during 1979-80. These industries included nitrogenous fertiliser, cement, cotton yarn, soda ash, mild steel etc.

The industrial production during the first six months of the current financial year is stated to have increased with still larger percentages. There are now reported to be eleven new cement plants under the various stages of implementation and are expected to be completed by 1985. Assuming that each of these plants would have the capacity to manufacture 3.00 lakh tons of cement per annum the combined production of a new unit would be around 3.30 million tons equal to the present capacity. Additionally, expansion programmes of public-sector units are also under implementation. Thus, other things being equal, Pakistan might be enabled to produce about 8.0 million tons of cement by the end of the Fifth Plan. This would not only make the country self-sufficient in cement but also leave some amount of surplus for exports. The progress in the development of

fertiliser industry is also going space according to the Plan targets. It is expected that sizeably higher level of investment would take place in the fertiliser industry than what is envisaged in the Fifth Plan.

The fertiliser production during 1979-80 increased by 25.0 per cent to 1,177,000 metric tons compared to the previous year's 939,000 metric tons. This shows that the progress in the fertiliser of fertiliser industry is perceptibly encouraging. That is why the imports of fertiliser in terms of value, showed modest decrease to Rs. 273.8 million dollars from the preceding year's amount of Rs. 283.6 million dollars.

In the light of the overall performance in the industrial sector, and assuming that the encouraging trend would continue during the remaining period of the Fifth Plan, it would be justifiable to expect that the country's economy would attain a good measure of self-reliance by the end of the Fifth Plan. In view of the recent steps of liberalisation of imports of industrial raw materials and components combined with simplification of procedures for sanctioning industrial projects and maximisation of fiscal incentives such as tax holiday, export rebates, duty-free import facility for BMR of several industries, tax credit and tax rebate facilities for expansion etc., there is no reason why the ultimate results, at the end of the Fifth Plan should, not self-reliance.

It appears that more than any other sector, the energy sector should receive top priority in the Government's economic policies so that wasteful consumption of imported petroleum oil is stopped and indigenous sources of energy developed.

## TEN PERCENT RISE IN COMMODITY PRICES NOTED

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 1 Mar 81 p 7

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Feb. 28. The overall index of primary commodity prices in calendar year 1980 averaged 10 per cent higher than the 1979 level, a report received here today indicated.

The 1980 index, however, was 2 per cent lower when nominal prices were deflated by the U.N. price index of manufactured exports. Although the deflated index for 1980 was little changed from the 1979 level, the movements for major commodity groups were not uniform. Food prices rose 20 per cent, while the price of beverages dropped 22 per cent, prices of both agricultural raw materials and metals continued the decline that began in 1977 with a brief interruption only in 1979.

In nominal terms, the prices of food rose 34 per cent in 1980, the dominant factor was a sharp increase in sugar prices. Crop failures in major producing countries, specially Cuba and USSR brought world production of sugar below consumption for the first time since 1973, as a result, sugar prices rose 151 per cent. Contributing to the increase in food prices were a 30 per cent rise in rice prices, due to smaller crops, in India and Thailand, 16 per cent increase in banana prices, caused partly by reduced supplies from some countries in the Caribbean area. Partly offsetting these increases were price declines in copra (-11 per cent) and palm oil (-11 per cent), beverage prices fell as a result of lower coffee and coca prices, reflecting a phase of abundant supply in the production.

For products classified as industrial raw materials, nominal prices rose by 4 per cent for agricultural raw materials and by 10 per cent

for metals, implying lower prices in deflated terms (the deflation rose by 11 per cent in 1980). The markets for these commodities, which are particularly sensitive to variations in demand, were adversely affected by weak demand in 1980, as reflected in a 5 per cent fall in the ratio of actual to potential output in manufacturing sectors of major industrial countries. The prices of some commodities in these two groups registered sharp increases, for example, the price of medium staple cotton rose by 21 per cent, mainly because of lower U.S. output, continued strength of demand for natural fibers, and the sharp increase in the production cost of oil-based synthetic substitutes. Among metals, producers' prices of aluminum and nickel also rose sharply in 1980.

Outlook for January 1981, the overall index was marginally higher (0.6 per cent) than in December. But lower (1.3 per cent) than in 1980 as a whole. The price of beverages rose by a 3 per cent over the December level but was still substantially lower than either the 1980 (-16 per cent) or the Jan. 1980 level (-25 per cent). Prices for other groups changed slightly from December to January, but relative to calendar year 1980, food prices were 5 per cent higher, while metal prices were 10 per cent lower and agricultural raw materials were about the same or individual commodities, a substantial rise from December to January was recorded for lamb (10.4 per cent) and there was some recovery from previous sharp declines in coffee prices but lower prices were recorded for groundnut and cake (-5.5 and 7.3 per cent) and lead (-5.3 per cent). —APP

## MORE POWER, BULLDOZERS FOR BALUCHISTAN

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 26 Feb 81 p 6

[Text]

QUETTA Feb 25: The Government is spending over Rs 2,62,00,000 every year on provision of bulldozers to the farmers in Baluchistan on subsidised rates to boost agricultural production.

This was stated by the Provincial Governor Lt. Gen. Rahimuddin Khan while addressing the farmers at Loni near Sibi today.

He said the Government was making every possible efforts to help farmers to increase agricultural production by providing disease free seeds, fertilisers and agricultural inputs on subsidised rates. The Governor stressed the need for all out efforts on the part of all concerned to maximised food and fruit production in Baluchistan to ameliorate the conditions of farmers.

He said side by side the Government was paying full attention to proper upkeep and the maintenance of the agricultural machinery. The Governor told the gathering that of 42 bulldozers in Sibi Division 40 were in perfect work-

ing condition while remaining 22 will be got repaired and will be available for use shortly.

The Governor said that 254 villages in Baluchistan have so far been provided electricity and an expansion programme has been initiated to take power transmission line to the far flung areas of the province.

The Governor was addressing joint meeting of local bodies Councillors, members of Zakat Committees at Dera Murad Jamali and Chatter on the first day of his tour of Sibi Division.

Stressing the importance of normal law and order and peaceful conditions the Governor appealed to the people to expose the subversive elements.

He said that these are elements within and outside the country wanted to spoil the children but we should be at the lookout to ensure that our new generation behaved like true Muslims.—APP

CSO: 4220

## MIXED ECONOMY CLOSER TO ISLAM

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 27 Feb 81 pp 1,7

[Text]

KARACHI, Feb 26. Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Federal Finance Minister said here tonight that the Government "is committed to restoring to the private sector its rightful role in the development of the country within the framework of a mixed economy".

He was speaking as chief guest at a dinner hosted by the Federation of Pakistan Chamber of Commerce and Industry in connection with the 1980 Annual Export Trophies Award Ceremony at the Karachi Gymkhana here tonight.

He said the Government view was that a mixed economy system was best suited for the country since it avoided both the extremes of pure capitalism or total State control, and was thus closer to the Islamic social order.

Mr. Ghulam Ishaq, who also holds the portfolios for Commerce, Planning and Co-ordination, said the Government did not consider the public and private sectors to be adversaries, but rather as complementing each other's efforts in the overall national interest.

About demands voiced in his welcome address by the FPCCI President, Mr. Maher A. Alavi, that a shift in Government policy from emphasis on production and exports towards profitability and labour productivity and other measures should be taken to encourage the private sector, the

Minister said that the difficulty of the Government was that "business and industry is not its only constituency and its only concern".

The Government, he continued, had to fulfil its responsibilities towards other social and economic groups, including farmers, workers and fixed income groups.

In accordance with the social philosophy of Islam, the Government bore a special and added responsibility for the protection of the down-trodden, he added.

Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan listed the various measures taken by the Government to help private entrepreneurs to increase the production of manufactured goods for both domestic consumption and export.

He noted that Pakistan's export trade had increased by more than 125 per cent during the past three-and-half years.

Mr. Ghulam Ishaq said that traditional agricultural products like rice and cotton continued to play a major role in the export trade.

While this was only to be expected since Pakistan was essentially an agricultural country, efforts were under way to boost the export of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods to the maximum possible level, he added.

He stated the Government was determined to maintain the pace of economic progress

but also increase its tempo, resource availability permitting.

The Government he continued, was also resolved on progressively transforming "the institutions and practices at work in the economy to conform to the basic tenets of Islam", but this process could only succeed if everyone moulded his life in accordance with the teachings of the Holy Quran and Sunnah.

In his welcome address, FPCCI President said that private sector investment in large-scale industry was not lagging due to paucity of private savings.

He noted that the Fifth Five-Year Plan envisaged the accumulation of private and public sector savings at the annual rate of Rs. 20 billion and Rs. 12 billion respectively.

The actual figures for the first two years of the Plan period showed that private savings were accumulating at the rate of Rs. 22 billion per annum, while public savings were lagging at an average rate of Rs. 4.5 billion.

He urged publication of the Schiller Report on the national economy.

Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan then presented the 1980 annual FPCCI Export Trophies Awards to over 30 Pakistani companies in recognition of their performance in increasing Pakistani exports during the past year.

The dinner was attended, among others, by members of the diplomatic corps and prominent industrialists and businessmen.—APP.

# BALUCHISTAN UPLIFT PLAN BEARING FRUIT

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 1 Mar 81 p 12

[Article by Rahimuddin]

[Text]

QUETTA, Feb. 28: The realistic and practical measures taken by the Government has started yielding positive results for the improvement of provincial economy and betterment of the people.

This was stated by the Provincial Governor, Lt. Gen. Rahimuddin Khan, while presiding over prize distribution function at the end of seven-day historic tribal and rural Sibi festival this afternoon.

He said signs of development were visible in every sphere of economic activity in the province. The concerted efforts being made to develop agriculture and animal husbandry have important bearing on pastoral economy of the province, he added.

Gen. Rahimuddin said besides other water and power resources are being developed for balanced progress of the province.

The Governor appreciated arrangement made by the administration and the Chairman and

members of the local bodies for excellent Sibi show.

Later the Governor awarded keys to 20 individual farmers for tractors supplied by them on co-operative basis.

In all 100 tractors costing Rs. 20 million would be distributed among the members of the farmers co-operative societies to boost mechanised cultivation.

The week-long Sibi Festival, which had started on February 22, concluded today at Sibi and the Provincial Governor gave away the prizes to the winners of various prizes.

The closing session of the festival was rounded off by holding thrilling feats performed by animals which included camel dances, animals parade, horse race, peg-sticking and other entertaining programmes.

Qasim Khan Raisani was given the first prize for best cattle breeding, while Haji Khuda Dad Khan was given the first prize for best ~~breed~~ and ~~breed~~ production—APP.

## DAIRY INDUSTRY REPORT FINALIZED

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 24 Feb 81 p 3

[Text]

A detailed report on dairy industry in Pakistan expressing grave concerns over deteriorating dairy conditions in the country and failure of various milk plants in the public sector has been presented to President Gen. Zia-ul-Haq by an American dairy expert.

The expert, Dr. Abdul Azeem Qureshi of Ohio, who migrated from Pakistan 18 years ago, was given an assignment by the Pakistan Government to study the quality of milk, possibility of milk marketing in the city of Lahore and milk procurement in Sheikhupura. He also made a special study of the dairy industry in Pakistan in addition to his assignment.

Dr. Qureshi recommended setting up a 'national milk marketing and utilisation board' to be headed by an experienced dairy technologist. The Board, he said, should carry out plans for increasing milk production, marketing, utilisation, set up producers' co-operative dairy products plants in Punjab and Sind, open a 'national dairy research institute' and streamline the pure food laws.

The report has recommended that the Pakistan Government should frame a national policy for achieving self-sufficiency in dairy foods and commit itself to total exploitation of our dairy resources, which must be given top priority, as was done in the case of promoting accelerated production

of cotton, wheat, sugarcane and other agricultural commodities.

According to the report, Pakistan produces nine million metric tons of milk annually which is half of the milk produced by rest of the 49 countries of the Muslim World. Punjab alone produces more milk than all the 12 OPEC countries put together. Pakistan produces milk worth Rs. 13,500 million annually which compares favourably with Rs. 13,390 million for rice, sugarcane and cotton together. Punjab produces 6.5 million tons of milk and has country's 75 per cent buffaloes and 55 per cent cattle.

The report said milch cattle owners suffer loss in the absence of dairy industry, as only five per cent of the milk is sold in large cities of Lahore, Karachi and Islamabad, 16 per cent in other smaller towns and the remaining 79 per cent or 7.11 million metric tons remains unsold and unpaid for.

The report lamented the apathy of the Government and national leaders towards milk production and pointed out that no campaign like "Grow More Wheat," "Grow More Rice" or "Grow More Cotton" has ever been launched for gaining more milk in the country. Although as much as 80 per cent of our animal protein needs could be met from milk alone.

According to the report,

numerous dairy plants installed in public or private sectors have closed down. The Karachi Milk Plant is closed and the Islamabad Milk Plant is in the process of being disposed off. The Lahore Milk Plant is nearly struggling for survival and is running at a loss. This project has incurred a loss of about Rs. 2 crore since its establishment in 1967. Only two plants MILKO, revived by the Packages Ltd. of Lahore and Polka Ice Cream run by Pakistan Industrial Promoters appeared to be doing good business. The Green Dairy of Sahiwal and Noon Pakistan of Jhang are producing far below their rated capacity.

The report said the interest of the dairy industry remained grossly neglected, unattended and disorganised. Absolutely no progress, whatever, has been made to improve the lot of this important industry since indepen-

dence. Dairying in Pakistan remains so primitive and as unorganised as it was 33 years ago. Milk is available in abundance. What is required is modern technology to preserve milk for later consumption or for reducing the bulk for economic storage or shipment to distant markets in and out of the country. There is not a single dairy technologist in Pakistan charged with the task of furthering, protecting, and promoting the interest of the industry at either the Provin-



cial or Central Government level.

The report said there was no academic institution at any level anywhere in the country that could offer the required scientific education and practical training in the fields of dairy chemistry, dairy engineering, dairy plant management, dairy products manufacture and dairy marketing. The reports pointed out that the Lahore Veterinary College is not offering any courses nor awarding any diplomas leading towards specialisation in dairy technology. The milk sterilisation unit received by the college in 1954 and installed in 1965 is lying out of order for the past 9 years. The unit has never been put to full capacity. It needs about Rs. 10 lakh for repairs to serve as a demonstration unit for the students of the college.

Similar sad story about the Agricultural University Faisalabad, has been narrated in the report. It said the University received a complete dairy unit of 2,000 litres capacity from USA in 1965. For the last 16 years the unit is lying packed and has not been installed, depriving the students of the opportunity for research and practical training in dairy technology. The University has no department nor a chair in dairy technology. It has only one course at the up to graduate level in a mixed bag called "technology of meat, poultry, egg and milk products". At the graduate level only two courses were being offered in

dairy technology and one in dairy bacteriology.

The report says there was acute shortage of milk and milk products in the urban centres of Pakistan which has become a big market of the imported milk. This shortage reflected in the milk prices being raised four times during the last decade. According to commercial circles, Pakistan imported canned milk products including infant formula milk, milk powder, and other allied products to the tune of Rs. 750 million during the year 1977-78. A Karachi importer has confirmed that the import of infant milk alone exceeded Rs. 150 million during 1979.

The report says the demand for milk for Lahore has nearly quadrupled from two lakh litres in 1955 to 8 lakh litres in 1980. The local gujjars meet only 25 per cent of the demand and the rest is brought into city from neighbouring villages. In one decade the price of milk has registered four-fold increase. According to one estimate the dairy demand for butter and ghee in the city of Lahore is 2,500 and 16,000 kilograms respectively.

The report says the quality of dairy products, particularly fluid milk, has deteriorated considerably. Despite their expulsion from the city of Lahore the gujjars still operate in the shadow and adulteration of milk by various methods continues unabated.

# NO SHORTAGE OF VANASPATI GHEE REPORTED

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 1 Mar 81 p 12

[Text]

MULTAN, Feb. 28: Vansapati Ghee supply position in the country was satisfactory and there was no shortage of the commodity. Chairman of Ghee Corporation of Pakistan Brig. (retd) Muhammad Sharif said today.

Talking to newsmen here he said that the Corporation has 8,000 tons of surplus stocks of ghee.

He said that Government had decided to grant sanction of setting up of ghee mills in private sector upto 90,000 tons production capacity. Out of this one ghee mill with 9,000 tons capacity had already been set up in Bahawalpur.

According to another message

he said the Government has chartered a programme to augment production of non-convention oil seed crops to meet domestic ghee production needs.

Speaking at inauguration of sun-flower sowing campaign here he said an enormous amount of foreign exchange was being spent on import of edible oil which was a big drain on national economy.

He assured the growers that corporation would ensure lifting of their crops from their fields on cash payment. The procurement prices were also being reviewed to make these comparable with those of other crops.—APP.

CSO: 4220

CREDIT FOR TUT OILFIELD WITHHELD

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 26 Feb 81 p 1

[Article by Sikander Hayat]

[Text]

LAHORE, Feb. 25. As many as 216 new grid stations and over 4,100 kilometres of transmission lines will be installed and energised by 1983 at an expenditure outlay of Rs. 5,000 million in the country, a WAPDA spokesman said here today.

This huge project, to augment and improve the power system in the country, was part of the WAPDA's third power project.

The spokesman said the foreign exchange component of Rs. 1,050 million out of the total expenditure would be managed by the World Bank while the balance would be arranged by the friendly national including the Islamic countries.

He said this was the only project in Pakistan, partially assisted by the World Bank, for which the WAPDA engineers were appointed

as consultants.

The spokesman said at present 330 grid stations are working in the country, and added this step had greatly stabilised the power system in the country particularly in the far-flung areas of Baluchistan and the rural areas in Punjab.

Construction of grid stations, the WAPDA spokesman added, also stabilised power system in the big cities. When the WAPDA took over the power system in the country in 1959-60, the total length of high and low tension transmission lines in the country was 700 kilometres and today the total length of transmissions lines including the high tension 500 k.v. Guddu, Faisalabad transmission line stood at 1040 lakh kilometres.

Total number of tubewells energised during the period under review was 10,000 the spokesman added. - PPI

CSO: 4220

# OIL WELL SPUDDED AT JATI

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 1 Mar 81 p 8

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Feb. 28: Union Texas, Cities Services of USA and Oil and Gas Development Corporation have spudded a deep exploratory well on Feb. 19, at Jati structure, located about 32 miles southeast of Thatta.

The target depth of the well is 11,350 feet and is expected to be completed in about two months.

This is the second well of the second phase of drilling by Union Texas under the joint venture during the current financial year. A third exploratory well will be drilled under this project after completion of the well.

Union Texas Pakistan Inc. is a subsidiary of Allied Chemical Corporation of U.S.A. In April, 1977 Pakistan entered into an agreement with Union Texas granting an area of 6,900 sq. miles in Sind.

Participation by the Government at the "risk stage" of the exploration and drilling is 10 per cent.

This will be enhanced by an additional 30 per cent after reimbursement of proportionate share of cost to the company on commercial discovery.

It may be mentioned here that the Government has stepped up the pace of exploration and development of oil and gas and as against the historical average of 3 wells per year has planned drilling of 30 wells during 1980-81. Of this 7 wells will be drilled by OGDC and the rest by private sector in partnership with the Government.

The capital outlay during 1980-81 in the public sector will be Rs. 990 million with an estimated investment of Rs. 830 million in the private sector.—APP

CSO: 4220

FUNDS FOR NEW POWER GRID STATIONS REPORTED

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 26 Feb 81 p 1

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Feb. 25: The World Bank has reportedly withheld the second credit for the Tut oilfield till the Oil and Gas Development Corporation carries out certain improvements, it was learnt here today.

According to a reliable source the actual production from the Tut fell short by 2.25 million barrels, costing Rs. 900 million, from the achievable target for January 1979 to December 1980.

The World Bank has reported to have objected to a number of practices being followed by the field management, including the financial and accounts systems.

The Bank has already lent its share of 30 million dollars to the Rs. 450 million OGDC development plan which envisaged development of four more wells, raising the output to 3,500 barrels per day.

Currently, the Tut No. 11 is undergoing production testing and Tut No. 12 is being drilled. The OGDC is learnt to have now

employed three "modern rigs" for the development of this field.

Meanwhile the mystery around the Dhodak field has deepened because even 5 years after its discovery, this 200 million barrels reserve is yet to be brought on stream.

The last well, Dhodak No. 3, was completed early last year and the production testing was taken in hand. Preparations are reportedly in hand now to start the fourth well at Dhodak field which is rich in condensate oil.

An expert said that the concerned authorities in fact are at a loss to figure out the proper technology for the beneficial use of this field whose reserve is only slightly less than the total of Pakistan's proven oil reserves in other fields.

According to latest figures the country's oil output fell by 6.5 per cent in 1979-80 as compared to the preceding year.

Observers here feel that these declining figures have reduced the chances of meeting the mid-1982 target of attaining 33 per cent self-sufficiency in oil.

CSO: 4220

# RATIONING OF WHEAT MAY END

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 2 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] Rawalpindi--Wheat is likely to be derationed this year if the country achieves the target of 11.4 million tons production, Dr Amir Mohammed, chairman of the Pakistan Research Council, told THE PAKISTAN TIMES today.

He said the wheat target is expected to be achieved if the wheat crop had no effect of rust or overheating. Rationing had to go, he emphasised, since it involved huge losses in procurement, storage and distribution over and above the conventional crop losses due to pests and weeds.

He said contrary to sluggish research work to evolve new high-yielding disease-resistant varieties of wheat in the past agricultural scientists will be able to give two to three new wheat varieties every year in an endeavour to encounter the problems of low-yield and pests.

The research on wheat is to be carried on continually since every wheat variety has to be replaced four to five years after its introduction. The emphasis is on high, stable yield under stress conditions, in particular the ability to withstand rust and infection.

He said PARC wheat research programme aims at evolving new varieties for different zones, keeping in view the specific agronomical aspects of each zone.

He said so far the emphasis had been solely on quantitative increase. But scientists engaged in evolving new wheat varieties had now been assigned the task of improving the quality of wheat varieties as well. The programme of qualitative varieties was meant to enhance nutritional quality--both in protein content and quality--cooking quality and specialised qualities for overbaked breads and 'kulcha' 'naan' and 'roti.'

He said in not too distant a future Pakistan would be able to export wheat. With a view to stepping up overall wheat production he said, PARC was also engaged in the task of evolving new varieties tailored to suit varying timings so as to efficiently sow them after clearing the farms from previous crops. Varieties suited to fit in crop rotation and mixed cropping pattern were the other major objectives of the current research programme.



Dr Amir said paucity of funds stood in the way of the agricultural research programmes. While the World Bank had recommended that 1 to 1.5 per cent of the gross agricultural produce should be invested in agricultural research so as to meet the challenge of growing needs of agricultural production, Pakistan was spending only 0.45 per cent of the agricultural GDP for the purpose India was investing 1.4 per cent, the United States 2.2 p.c. and the socialist countries 3 per cent.

In reply to a question, he said there was such a dearth of the qualified manpower for agricultural research that several major commodities and disciplines did not have even a single scientist of Ph.D. level.

Dr Amir said in order to overcome the acute shortage of qualified manpower to be able to carry out the research projects a massive programme for training abroad had been prepared.

CSO: 4220

# RICE BEING SMUGGLED OUT VIA NWFP

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 2 Mar 81 p 6

[Text] Bargodha, March 1--Reliable sources have confirmed large-scale smuggling of rice from the local market to areas in the NWFP for onward disposal across the borders.

Rice procurement is monopolised by the Rice Trading Corporation which earns much-needed foreign exchange for the country.

The prices of both paddy and rice were increased considerably by the Government this year to encourage growers, to stimulate the procurement drive and to discourage smuggling.

These steps had a salutary effect as far as production targets were concerned but smuggling continues unabated. One reason is that rates are much higher across the borders. Each truckload of rice yields a net profit of at least Rs 20,000 after deducting "freight" or smuggling rate and expenditure on illegal gratification.

The Punjab Government banned inter-provincial and inter-district movement of rice and paddy this season, and so did the Sind Government. These measures too failed to check the smuggling.

## Bonus Incentive

According to a decision by the Government of Punjab dealers who have earned bonus after selling their rice to the Government would be allowed to move rice for free sale on a permit issued by the Food Department. Movement, however, was permitted by train only. The Bonus Scheme, a good incentive, is being misused with the active connivance of the Food Department.

## 10 Trucks Daily

In the local market about 10 trucks of rice carrying about 2500 maunds are smuggled out daily to the NWFP markets for onward disposal across the borders.

Special trucks are engaged in the regular smuggling racket and their charges are special too: several times the normal charges. These vehicles know how to "deal" with check and police posts on the way. They have special relations." [as published]

The 'king of rice smugglers' in the local market (known as "Seth Abid") and 11 others, including some traders from the NWPP, were arrested last week as an eye-wash to satisfy a complainant who himself is a smuggler turned hostile to 'Seth Abid' over a money dispute. All the 12 along with the rice-laden trucks were enlarged on bail and the material released on 'spurdari' without much delay and investigation. [as published

The only way to check this regular, unhindered "trade" is a probe by a special high-level Martial Law team into all aspects, including the recent arrest and release incident. Exemplary punitive action, including confiscation of all 'black' money and property, is a very pressing need.

C50: 4220

## RICE DEAL WITH GUINEA-BISSAU ANNOUNCED

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 28 Feb 81 p 1

[Text]

**ISLAMABAD, Feb. 27:** The Government of Pakistan has decided to gift 5,000 tonnes of rice to the people of Guinea-Bissau and to supply a further 15,000 tonnes on a short-term credit.

The decision has been taken in the spirit of Islamic solidarity and cooperation and in context of the present need of Guinea-Bissau for the import of rice.

The decision is contained in a joint press statement released here today at the conclusion of a 5-day visit to Pakistan of the Guinea-Bissau minister for Industries, Natural Resources and Power, Bamba Lamine Mansa.

Following is the text of the statement:

The minister for Industries, Natural Resources and Power of Guinea-Bissau, Bamba Lamine Mansa, accompanied by Haidara Cherif Mohamed Lamine, Director General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs visited Pakistan from Feb 22, 1981.

During their stay they held discussions with officials of the Ministries of Commerce and Finance. The Pakistan side was led by the Minister for Finance, Commerce, Planning and Coordination, Ghulam Ishaq Khan.

The visit was made in the spirit of solidarity and cooperation, which marks relations amongst Islamic nations and which was exemplified most recently by the Taif summit.

It was felt that while both countries were developing countries with the social and economic problems which confront all such countries, they could nevertheless fruitfully cooperate with one another.

The potential in Guinea-Bissau of the development and management of its water resources was discussed in the context of Pakistan's experience and expertise in this field and it was decided that, at the invitation of the Government of Guinea-Bissau, a technical mission from Pakistan would visit that country with a view to examining areas of cooperation between the two countries.

The present need of Guinea-Bissau for the import of rice was discussed. The Government of Pakistan, in the spirit of Islamic solidarity and cooperation, decided to make a gift to the people of Guinea-Bissau of 5,000 tonnes of rice and to supply a further 15,000 tonnes on a short-term credit.

The Guinea-Bissau delegation also called on the President and exchanged views concerning matters of common interest.

## BRIEFS

**RISE IN FUEL WOOD OUTPUT**--Production of fuel wood has increased substantially in the country during the last four years but that of industrial wood has come down slightly in same period. According to the figures available in Karachi, the production of fuel wood increased to 25 million cubic feet in the country during last fiscal year. As against this year the production of fuel wood was 20.3 million cubic feet in 1978-79 16.2 million cubic feet in 1977-78 and 19.4 million cubic feet in 1976-77. The production of industrial wood, however, came down from 8.4 million cubic feet in 1976-77 to 4.6 million cubic feet in 1977-78 but increased again to 8.1 million cubic feet in 1978-79 and finally declines to 7.5 million cubic feet in 1979-80. The annual average production of industrial and fuel wood from the forests in the country is being estimated at about 26 million cubic feet as against average annual timber needs of 52 million cubic feet. The forest area in Pakistan is far below the international standards of 20 to 25 per cent, the government has been making efforts to increase area of forests as well as improve productivity from existing forests under a systematic managements--PPI. [Text] [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 27 Feb 81 p 1]

**MILITARY COURT SENTENCES SMUGGLER** --A summary military court tried Haji Siddique, Abu Bakar, Mohammad Amin and Usman under MLO-103 read with MLR-14 for smuggling foreign liquor. Haji Siddique was awarded 9 months rigorous imprisonment with 5 lashes, and fine of Rs 50,000. In default of payment of fine he will undergo additional RI for 3 months. Abu Bakar was sentenced to undergo 9 months RI and fine of Rs 20,000. In default of payment of fine he will suffer additional RI for 2 months, while Mohammad Amin and Usman were awarded six months and nine months, RI respectively. The accused were caught red handed by Coast Guards, while they were selling foreign liquor in a case in Hawkesbay area. [Text] [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 4 Mar 81 p 3]

**BAHAWALPUR EXPLORATORY WELL**--Islamabad, March 9--Pakistan Shell Petroleum Development B.V. and Oil and Gas Development Corporation (OGDC) have spudded a deep exploratory well on February 23, 1981 in Marot structure about 110 kilometres east of Bahawalpur in Punjab. The target depth of the well is 9,240 feet and is expected to be completed in about three months. This is the second exploratory well being drilled by Pakistan Shell Petroleum Development B.V. under a joint venture with the Government of Pakistan. This company is the subsidiary of Shell Petroleum N.V. of Netherlands. In September, 1979 the Government of Pakistan entered into a joint venture with Pakistan Shell Petroleum Development

B.V. and granted an area covering 13,960 square miles in Punjab for petroleum exploration. Participation by the Government at the risk stage of exploration and drilling is the order of 10 per cent which will enhance by an additional 40 per cent on commercial discovery without reimbursement of predisccovery cost.--APP. [Text] [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 10 Mar 81 p 6]

FRG BANK IDBP LOAN--The West German Bank--KfW--may shortly defreeze its long-term loan of about DM 4.5 million to the Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan (IDBP) for financing small and medium industries, it is learnt. This loan was made unoperative about two years ago. A KfW mission visited Pakistan recently and reviewed the working of the IDBP. The mission is reported to have found the working satisfactory and given indication to release the amount soon. The IDBP's position with regard to untied credit remained constrained during the year 1979-80. It received no new multilateral credit lines from any international financial institution. However, bilateral credits aggregating 22.10 million dollars were made available during the year by the Federal Government. These comprised 2.5 million dollars from Italy and 19.60 million dollars from France, both of which were tied for procurement from donor-countries. Now, the IDBP is expecting 30 million dollars from the World Bank. This amount is also expected to be released by June next. One application of IDBP is also pending with the Asian Development Bank for 40 million dollars. [Text] [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 7 Mar 81 p 1]

SMUGGLING ON INCREASE--February 22--Contraband goods worth Rs 9.31 crore have been seized by the Customs Directorate during the last seven months. The customs claim that the market value of the goods would be around Rs 37.99 crore. total seizures last year amounted to Rs 23.61 crore. This shows the extent of smuggling in the country. There are reports that customs officers and police patronise the smugglers that is why smuggled goods worth hundreds of crore are to be found in Bara markets of Rawalpindi and elsewhere in the country. The Martial Law authorities are investigating into complaint of the recent raid at the Islamabad Airport. The major items seized in the past seven months included gold weighing 66.35 kgs, vehicles worth Rs 5.72 crore, foreign cloth of Rs 2.32 crore, foreign and Pak currency amounting to Rs 1.63 crore and miscellaneous goods like watches, taperecorders, TV sets, VCR's video cassettes and air-conditioners valuing Rs 20 crore. The customs authorities also seized betelnut, arms and ammunition, bidi leaves, launches and liquor. Hundreds of narcotics smugglers were hauled up resulting in recovery of opium 635.29 kgs, charas 4908.70 kgs; hashish 6.50 kgs; heroin 2.00 kgs; and morphine 1.95 kgs. [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 23 Feb 81 p 6]

DRINKING WATER PLAN--Plans have been initiated in the Punjab for providing drinking water facilities to all rural areas in the province, APP learnt in Lahore on Monday. The guidelines, prepared for drawing up future plans, were approved at a meeting the Provincial Planning and Development Board. The guidelines require that for villages with population of up to 700 persons or 150 houses, handpumps should be provided if the sweet water is available up to a depth of 25 feet from ground level. One hand-pump has been recommended for every 70 persons living in the village besides water tank (standpost type) with community taps all around for drinking purposes. The capital cost of the rural water supply scheme is to be borne by the Government but the operation and maintenance cost, including the replacement cost, will be borne by the users through cooperatives or union councils. As regards drainage, surface drainage is to be provided in rural areas and the disposal is to be taken to the fields where the waste water could be used for irrigation purposes.--APP [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 24 Feb 81 p 6]



SMUGGLING ATTEMPT THWARTED--Karachi, Feb. 28--The staff of the Directorate of Intelligence and Investigation (Customs and Excise) Karachi, intercepted two foreign nationals at Karachi Airport and seized 6,000 grams of refined silver and foreign currency equivalent to Rs 3,21,000 today. The seized silver and currency was cleverly concealed in the false bottom of two suit-cases, being carried by them. The two persons involved in the smuggling of Indian origin silver and foreign currencies, have been arrested. Further investigations are in progress.--APP [Text] [Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 1 Mar 81 p 6]

CSO: 4220

PARLIAMENT PASSES BILL ON DISTRICT COUNCILS

Madras THE HINDU in English 7 Mar 81 p 5

[Text] Colombo, March 6.

The District Development Council Bill was passed by the Sri Lanka Parliament on Thursday by a two-thirds majority.

One hundred and thirty-three members, including those of the Tamil United Liberation Front voted with the Government while the Sri Lanka Freedom Party and Communist Party voted against.

Introducing the Bill, the Prime Minister, Mr. R. Premadasa, said elections to the councils would take place on the same pattern as elections to Parliament.

Mr. A. Amirthalingam, Leader of the Opposition and General Secretary of TULF, said they had not given up their demand for a separate State of Tamil eelam as was alleged in some quarters. He also asserted that TULF had no secret pact either with SLFP or any other political party.

While they supported the Government on certain issues, they joined hands with Opposition parties on certain others. "Anything that is not in public interest, we as members of the Opposition shall oppose".

Mr. Maithripala Senanayake, leader of SLFP said he wanted to state categorically that they had no agreement with TULF nor had they accepted the TULF policy.

Winding up the debate, the Prime Minister thanked TULF for its support to the Bill and said: "I am thankful for the statement made by TULF that their party was not there to bring down any Government". On the other hand SLFP had clearly stated that their object was to bring down the UNP Government.

Mr. Premadasa said more and more powers would be given to the councils in the future.

CSO: 4220

# GOVERNMENT PLANS TO REVISE CITIZENSHIP LAW

Madras THE HINDU in English 5 Mar 81 p 5

[Text]

COLOMBO, March 4.

Mr. S. Thondaman, Minister of Rural Development, has said the Sri Lanka Government would be introducing in Parliament early in March a Bill to amend the Citizenship Registration Amendment Act which was passed by the previous regime.

The original Act provided that four persons of Indian origin should be registered as Sri Lanka nationals for every seven persons registered as Indian citizens by the Indian High Commission.

Due to causes beyond the control of the persons affected, a majority of those accepted by the Indian Government could not go back. Citing this as an excuse, the Sirisena Reg-

imentary Government amended the Act to the effect that four persons of Indian origin were to be accepted as Sri Lankan nationals only after seven such persons were actually repatriated, and not merely registered as Indian nationals.

There were obstacles in the way of those who wanted to return to India not being able to do so, such as delay in getting their gratuity or provident fund monies or just left with no funds at all.

The United National Party President Jayewardene, to which these matters have been represented by the Ceylon Workers Congress and its chief Mr. Thondaman, is taking steps to

streamline the payment of gratuity, pension and provident fund to would be repatriates and is also determined to set right the injustice perpetrated on these people by the previous regime.

It has, therefore, decided to bring the Citizenship Registration Act to its original position. This would result in granting Sri Lankan citizenship to four persons of Indian origin to every seven registered as Indian nationals whether the latter are actually repatriated or not.

But, even after the process of registration by both the Governments is completed, there will still be over 400,000 persons of Indian origin who will be stateless.

CSO: 4220

## SOYBEANS KEY TO BATTLE AGAINST MALNUTRITION

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 25 Feb 81 p 5

[Article by Peyton Johnson:

[Text] **KANDY (Sri Lanka):** This small highland city, probably the prettiest town of an island long famous for its beauty, holds a special grip over the hearts of all loyal Sri Lankans.

Kandy, which has nothing to do with sweets production though its name is pronounced, precisely, 'candy', was the capital of the indigenous Kings who for more than a thousand years beat off all comers until—the Kingdom's seaports, lost, its weary armies outgunned and outnumbered—they surrendered to the British in the mid-19th Century.

Now, 31 years after the island's independence in 1949, Kandy is making a comeback. Its importance today has nothing to do with military prowess or diehard resistance. The hill country around Kandy has become the base of a new farm industry and crop that Sri Lanka believes will prove the solution, or a big part of it, to malnutrition among the nation's 14 million citizens—soybeans.

"Soybeans grow well here," said Dr. Carl Hittle, an American professor from the University of Illinois, who heads a soybean development project in Sri Lanka.

"Soybeans contain about 40 per cent protein and 20 per

cent oils high in calories and minerals and vitamins. In this country soybeans are the perfect substitute for fish and meat."

The protein content, Dr. Hittle said, is particularly important not only because the price of fish or meat is beyond the means of most poor Sri Lankans, but also because the country is essentially Buddhist and many people are vegetarians. Even those who aren't afe often opposed to the slaughter of animals.

The soybean crop is known in Sri Lanka simply as "soya." Its adherents are growing by leaps and bounds. As "Soyanews," a monthly newsletter published in Tamil, Sinhala and English enthusiastically puts it, soya can easily satisfy the daily protein requirements for Sri Lanka of 19 grammes for year-old infants to 52 grammes for adults.

According to the newsletter, a pound of full fat soya flour contains 182 grammes of protein, while lean beef contains just 90, fish 80 and eggs 56. "Eat more, grow more and sell more soya." Soyanews tell its growing readership throughout the Island.

The Sri Lanka soybean development project got underway in 1973 when the Government requested aid and technical assistance in soya development from the United Nations Development Pro-

gramme and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO). The help was granted, with FAO subcontracting its contribution to the University of Illinois, a pioneer in soya research. UNICEF and CARE, the American relief agency, as well as several friendly industrialised nations also support the Sri Lankan soya effort.

Though Sri Lanka is still far from establishing a major soya industry, many farmers and housewives are already solidly "sold."

"Tell me what you like and I will tell you how to make it from soya," a home economist said.

Soya, first cultivated 7,000 years ago in China, is one of the most versatile crops known to agriculture. The ancient Chinese listed soya as one of the five "divine" crops—the other were rice, wheat, millet and barley—given to humanity by Heavenly Providence.

Though relatively new to Sri Lanka, it is soya's almost endless versatility that has captured so many of the island's farmers and housewives. Here is a partial list, concentrating on Sri Lankan tastes, of the experimental products made by the Soy Foods Research Centre at Gannoruwa near Kandy.

SOYA FLOUR—bread, roti, noodles, biscuits, aluwa, aggala, thosai, pittu, waddai,

murukku.

**DAIRY PRODUCTS ANALOGUES**—soya milk for drinking, milk for cooking, yogurt, ice cream, margarine.

**DRIED PRODUCTS**—weaning foods, snacks, soups, instant drinks and extruded products.

**ORIENTAL FOODS**—soya sauce, tempeh, tofu, miso, curry, bean curd, dhal, soya cutlets, string hoppers, pakoda, soya watalappam, soya rice kanjee, soya keum, kurakkan roti, khiri blat, chutney, rice aluwa.

**MISCELLANEOUS** — soya oil, soya meal, lecithin, peanut butter, meat substitute, bacon, canned foods and sweets.

This represents by no means all the soya food products the Centre COULD make. Sampling the multitude of tasty concoctions cooked up in the Centre's demonstration kitchen convinces the most skeptical visitor that soya can be made to taste like look like, even smell like, almost any food.

So far the Centre has trained 600 women in how to prepare nutritious protein-rich meals using locally grown soya and other available ingredients in the typical Sri Lankan kitchen. These highly motivated ladies, and more Centre's formula, the Government built a factory at Anuradhapura, in the hope it

will be graduating every year, are carrying the soya message to every corner of the island.

Perhaps the Centre's biggest breakthrough so far has been the development last year of a substitute for coconut milk, indispensable in Sri Lankan cooking. Using the of the country's best soya land, to produce a million pounds a year of drum dried soya milk, enough to replace 10 million coconuts.

This should be a major boost to the island's whole agricultural economy as it will allow Sri Lanka to put more of its coconuts, 60 per cent of which are normally consumed domestically, on the international market.

But this is not all, as the "soya ladies" quickly point out. Soya milk, they tell you with joyous conviction, "is just as nutritious as cow's milk and, best of all, it contains no cholesterol."

There seems no doubt that Sri Lanka will have its soya industry. For, as the irrepressibly optimistic "Soyanews" wrote recently: "What else can double the nutritional content of bread at almost no extra cost? What else makes malnourished children healthy in a hurry? What else is totally acceptable to Hindus and Buddhists as a substitute for fish and meat? What else benefits all who eat it, from the babe in arms to the aged and infirm?"—FAO.

CSO: 4220

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**DATE FILMED**

10 April 1980